





*Library of the Theological Seminary,*

PRINCETON, N. J.

*Stuart Fund* Feb. 28, 1879.

Division.....*I*.....

Section .....*17*.....

Shelf..... Number.....

SCC #10,961 v.10

The Chinese repository









Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2016

## CHINESE REPOSITORY.

---

 VOL. X.—MARCH, 1841.—No. 3.
 

---

ART. I. *Chronology of the Chinese; their era and mode of reckoning by cycles, with a complete series of their successive dynasties and sovereigns.*

CHRONOLOGY is so intimately connected with the record of historical events, so essential to the proper arrangement of facts, that the study of the latter cannot be pursued with pleasure, without some attention to the former. Without chronology, history will be dark and confused, and its study devoid of the advantages it would otherwise possess. Waving here all questions respecting the accuracy of the Chinese mode of computing time, it will suffice for our present purpose, if we can lay before our readers a concise account of their cycle, with complete series of their successive dynasties and sovereigns.

For the cycle of sixty years, which the Chinese call 花甲子 *hwa keä tsze*, they acknowledge themselves indebted to 大撓 *Ta Naou*, or Naou the Great, one of the ministers of *Hwang te*, or the Yellow emperor. By command of his sovereign, in the sixty-first year of his reign, Naou the Great, taking the 十干 *sheih kau*, or ten horary characters, 甲乙丙丁戊己庚辛壬癸 *keä, yeih, ping, ting, mow, ke, kang, sin, jin, kwci*, and together with them the 十二支 *sheih urh che*, twelve other horary characters, 子丑寅卯辰巳午未申酉戌亥 *tsze, chow, yiu, maou, shin, sze, woo, we, shin, yew, seuh, hae*, he formed this cycle. The *sheih kan* have been called the 'ten stems,' and the *sheih urh che*, the 'twelve branches.' Naou, commencing with

TABLE OF THE CHINESE CYCLE OF SIXTY YEARS, OR HWA KEA TSZE.

1744 1804	1745 1805	1746 1806	1747 1807	1748 1808	1749 1809	1750 1810	1751 1811	1752 1812	1753 1813
甲 <i>k'ia tse2</i>	乙 <i>yeih chow</i>	丙 <i>ping yin</i>	丁 <i>ting maou</i>	戊 <i>mow shin</i>	己 <i>ke sze</i>	庚 <i>k'ang woo</i>	辛 <i>sin woe</i>	壬 <i>jin shin</i>	癸 <i>kwei yew</i>
1744 1804	1745 1805	1746 1806	1747 1807	1748 1808	1749 1809	1750 1810	1751 1811	1752 1812	1753 1813
子 <i>tsz2</i>	丑 <i>chow</i>	寅 <i>yin</i>	卯 <i>maou</i>	辰 <i>shin</i>	巳 <i>se</i>	午 <i>woo</i>	未 <i>woe</i>	申 <i>shin</i>	酉 <i>yew</i>
1754 1814	1755 1815	1756 1816	1757 1817	1758 1818	1759 1819	1760 1820	1761 1821	1762 1822	1763 1823
甲 <i>k'ia sze</i>	乙 <i>yeih hae</i>	丙 <i>ping tsze</i>	丁 <i>ting chow</i>	戊 <i>mow yin</i>	己 <i>ke maou</i>	庚 <i>k'ang shin</i>	辛 <i>sin sze</i>	壬 <i>jin woo</i>	癸 <i>kwei woe</i>
1754 1814	1755 1815	1756 1816	1757 1817	1758 1818	1759 1819	1760 1820	1761 1821	1762 1822	1763 1823
戌 <i>seuh</i>	亥 <i>hae</i>	子 <i>tsze</i>	丑 <i>chow</i>	寅 <i>yin</i>	卯 <i>maou</i>	辰 <i>shin</i>	巳 <i>se</i>	午 <i>woo</i>	未 <i>woe</i>
1764 1824	1765 1825	1766 1826	1767 1827	1768 1828	1769 1829	1770 1830	1771 1831	1772 1832	1773 1833
甲 <i>k'ia shin</i>	乙 <i>yeih yew</i>	丙 <i>ping seuh</i>	丁 <i>ting hae</i>	戊 <i>mow tsze</i>	己 <i>ke chow</i>	庚 <i>k'ang yin</i>	辛 <i>sin maou</i>	壬 <i>jin shin</i>	癸 <i>kwei sze</i>
1764 1824	1765 1825	1766 1826	1767 1827	1768 1828	1769 1829	1770 1830	1771 1831	1772 1832	1773 1833
申 <i>shin</i>	酉 <i>yew</i>	戌 <i>seuh</i>	亥 <i>hae</i>	子 <i>tsze</i>	丑 <i>chow</i>	寅 <i>yin</i>	卯 <i>maou</i>	辰 <i>shin</i>	巳 <i>se</i>
1774 1834	1775 1835	1776 1836	1777 1837	1778 1838	1779 1839	1780 1840	1781 1841	1782 1842	1783 1843
甲 <i>k'ia woo</i>	乙 <i>yeih woe</i>	丙 <i>ping shin</i>	丁 <i>ting yew</i>	戊 <i>mow seuh</i>	己 <i>ke hae</i>	庚 <i>k'ang tsze</i>	辛 <i>sin chow</i>	壬 <i>jin yin</i>	癸 <i>kwei maou</i>
1774 1834	1775 1835	1776 1836	1777 1837	1778 1838	1779 1839	1780 1840	1781 1841	1782 1842	1783 1843
午 <i>woo</i>	未 <i>woe</i>	申 <i>shin</i>	酉 <i>yew</i>	戌 <i>seuh</i>	亥 <i>hae</i>	子 <i>tsze</i>	丑 <i>chow</i>	寅 <i>yin</i>	卯 <i>maou</i>
1784 1844	1785 1845	1786 1846	1787 1847	1788 1848	1789 1849	1790 1850	1791 1851	1792 1852	1793 1853
甲 <i>k'ia shih</i>	乙 <i>yeih sze</i>	丙 <i>ping woo</i>	丁 <i>ting woe</i>	戊 <i>mow shin</i>	己 <i>ke yew</i>	庚 <i>k'ang seuh</i>	辛 <i>sin hae</i>	壬 <i>jin tsze</i>	癸 <i>kwei chow</i>
1784 1844	1785 1845	1786 1846	1787 1847	1788 1848	1789 1849	1790 1850	1791 1851	1792 1852	1793 1853
辰 <i>shin</i>	巳 <i>se</i>	午 <i>woo</i>	未 <i>woe</i>	申 <i>shin</i>	酉 <i>yew</i>	戌 <i>seuh</i>	亥 <i>hae</i>	子 <i>tsze</i>	丑 <i>chow</i>
1794 1854	1795 1855	1796 1856	1797 1857	1798 1858	1799 1859	1800 1860	1801 1861	1802 1862	1803 1863
甲 <i>k'ia yin</i>	乙 <i>yeih maou</i>	丙 <i>ping shin</i>	丁 <i>ting sze</i>	戊 <i>mow woo</i>	己 <i>ke woe</i>	庚 <i>k'ang shin</i>	辛 <i>sin yew</i>	壬 <i>jin seuh</i>	癸 <i>kwei hae</i>



the first of the stems and the first of the branches, formed couplets, and by repeating the first series *six*, and the second *five* times, framed the cycle—a tabular form of which stands on the opposite page. This being completed, was, according to tradition, immediately adopted by the emperor, and the 61st year of his reign thus became the first year of the first cycle,—seventy-four of which, making 4440 years, were completed A. D. 1803. The present year 1841 is the 38th year of the 75th cycle; it is called 辛丑 *sin chow*.

Besides the mode of indicating time by the cycle, the Chinese date from the commencement of each successive monarch; thus the first day of the present month of March they write according to their calendar, thus, 道光二十一年二月初九日, Taoukwang, 21st year, 2d month, 9th day.

We now proceed to give, in their order, the names of the several dynasties with the titles of the sovereigns in each.

#### I. THE THREE AUGUST SOVEREIGNS;

##### 1. 三皇紀 SAN HWANG KE.

1. 盤古 Pwan koo, the first on earth.
2. 天皇 Teën hwang, the celestial sovereign.
3. 地皇 Te hwang, the terrestrial sovereign.
4. 人皇 Jin hwang, the human sovereign.
5. 有巢 Yew chaou.
6. 燧人 Suy jin.

The 2d, 3d, and 4th, in this series, are generally considered, by way of eminence, as the *three* sovereigns. For an explanation of *Pwankoo*, see page 49; for the meaning of the imperial and royal titles, see volume II., page 309.

This period, even by the Chinese, is regarded as wholly mythological. After the separation of the heavens from the earth, Pwankoo was the first that appeared in the world. Teën hwang is sometimes regarded as a line of sovereigns, thirteen in number, reigning 18,000 years. Te hwang is another line, eleven in number, reigning 18,000 years; and Jin hwang, a third, nine in number, reigning 45,600 years.

## 2. 五帝紀 WOO TE KE.

Names of the Sovereign.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1. 伏羲 Fuhhe.	Fishing, grazing, &c., instituted.
2. 農神 Shinnung.	Agriculture commenced.
3. 黃帝 Hwang te.	Calendar adopted.
4. 少昊 Shaouhaou.	
5. 顓頊 Chuenheuh.	
6. 嚳 Kuh.	
7. 堯 Yaou.	Destruction by a deluge, 洪水 爲患 <i>hung shiuy wei hwan.</i>
8. 舜 Shun.	

Fuhhe, Shinnung, Hwang te, Yaou, and Shun are regarded, by most historians, as the *five* sovereigns. During this period, from 2852 B. C. to 2204, very little can be ascertained concerning the persons who then lived, or the events that occurred; in Chinese history, a few particulars are recorded, handed down by tradition. They are worthy of notice, chiefly because they are so frequently referred to by the Chinese in all their writings.

The capital of Fuhhe is reputed to have been situated on the southern bank of the Yellow river, in the province of Honan, near the present provincial capital *Kaefung foo*, lat. 34° 52' 5" N., long. 1° 55' 30" W., from Peking.

Shinnung, the Divine Husbandman, known also as *Yen te Shinnung*, is chiefly renowned for his attention to agriculture.

To Hwangte credit is given for several useful inventions, of which that of the cycle is the most notable. The honor of inventing letters, the calendar, &c., are claimed for him and his principal ministers. He was born in *Kaefung* the ancient capital.

Of Shaouhaou called also Shaouhaou Kinteën, of Chuenheuh called also Chuenheuh Kaouyang, and of Kuh called also Kuh Kaousin, little comparatively is recorded.

Of Yaou and Shun, volumes have been written; they are by the Chinese even to this day regarded as the illustrious patterns of all that is good in everything.

## 2. THE FIVE SOVEREIGNS.

No.	Length of Reign.	B. C.	Number and Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1.	115	2852		THE CREATION 4000, or according to Hales 5411 B. C.
2.	140	2737		Adam dies, aged 930 years, 3070.
3.	100	2697	Cycle begins.	Noah born 2944.
4.	84	2597	: 41 .	
5.	78	2513	2 : 05	
6.	78	2435	3 : 22	The universal deluge 2344, or according to Hales 3155.
7.	102	2357	4 : 49	The tower of Babel commenced, 2230.
8.	50	2255	6 : 23	The Assyrian and Egyptian empires commenced, about 2229.

The numbers of sovereigns in each successive dynasty, given on the right hand page, in the first column, correspond to the same numbers on the opposite or left hand page.

The *cycle era* is that of the Chinese, it begins with the 61st year in the reign of Hwang te, who occupied the throne 100 years, consequently his successor's reign commenced in the 41st year of the 1st cycle, marked :41, the next reign, in succession, commenced on the 5th year of the 2d cycle, and is marked 2:05; and so on of the rest, as indicated in the fourth column of figures. Thus 2:05 shows *two* complete cycles and *five* odd years, or a total 125—which number, 125 is the year in which Chuenheuh's reign began. In like manner 6:23 indicates *six* complete cycles and *twenty-three* odd years, or a total 383 years, this number 383 being the first year of Shun's reign, dating from the 61st of Hwang te, which is adopted as the commencement of the Chinese era.

A few *cotemporary events*, on the remaining part of the page, are selected from Lempriere and Calmet, (the former following Dr. Blair's chronology,) unless it be otherwise stated.

The Chinese names are copied from the Kang Keën E Che; and the Chinese chronology is selected from a native work, called the 三元甲子 *San yuen k'ä tsze*.

## 3. 夏紀 HEA KE.

Names of the Sovereign.	With cotemporary Chinese Events.
1. 大禹	Ta Yu. It was in this age that 雨金 <i>yu kin</i> , it rained gold.
2. 帝啓	Te Ke. About the same time, also, 儀
3. 太康	Tae Kang. 狄作酒 <i>Eteih tsö tsew</i> , Eteih made wine: Yu banished him and interdicted the use of the <i>tsew</i> —
4. 仲康	Chung Kang. a strong and alcoholic liquor, and not simple wine, since it is known that the grape is not indigenous in
5. 帝相	Te Scäng. China.
6. 少康	Shaou Kang.
7. 帝杼	Te Choo.
8. 帝槐	Te Hwae.
9. 帝芒	Te Mang.
10. 帝泄	Te Scë.
11. 帝不降	Te Puhkeäng.
12. 帝扃	Te Keung.
13. 帝廑	Te Kin.
14. 帝孔甲	Te Kungkeä.
15. 帝皐	Te Kaou.
16. 帝發	Te Fä.
17. 桀癸	Keë Kwei.

This dynasty, commencing b. c. 2205 and terminating 1767, occupied the throne 439 years, the records of which are brief and of doubtful authenticity. Of all the seventeen emperors, the first, Ta Yu, or Yu the Great, was the most celebrated for his virtues; the last, Keë Kwei, was the most notorious for his vices. Of the other monarchs of this family, little is recorded besides their names, and these read like mere chronological characters.

## 3. THE HIA DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	B. C.	Year of Cycle	Cotemporary Events.
1.	8	2205	7 : 13	Division of the earth, 2200 ; Gen xi. 18
2.	9	2197	7 : 21	
3.	29	2188	7 : 30	
4.	13	2159	7 : 59	
5.	28	2146	8 : 12	
6.	61	2118	8 : 40	The kingdom of Sicyon established, 2089, and the first pyramid built
7.	17	2057	9 : 41	
8.	26	2040	8 : 58	
9.	18	2014	10 : 24	
10.	16	1996	10 : 42	Abraham born 1992.
11.	59	1980	10 : 58	
12.	21	1921	11 : 57	Abraham goes into Egypt, 1916.
13.	21	1900	12 : 18	
14.	31	1879	12 : 39	
15.	11	1848	13 : 10	Kingdom of Argos founded 1856.
16.	19	1837	13 : 21	Memnon, the Egyptian invents letters, 1822.
17.	52	1818	13 : 40	

Dating the commencement of the building of Babel from about the year 2230, and presuming that the dispersion, which soon followed, drove mankind eastward to the Yellow river, it is possible, and perhaps probable, that Yu was the founder of the Chinese empire. The allusion to his draining off the waters of a deluge seems to support this supposition. All the records extant, regarding this dynasty, are of very doubtful authenticity.

## 4. 商紀 SHANG KE.

Names of the Sovereign.	With cotemporary Chinese Events.
1. 成湯 Chingtang.	Seven years of great drought,
2. 太甲 Taekeä.	大旱七年 <i>ta hen tseih neën.</i>
3. 沃丁 Wuhting.	The emperor then 禱于桑
4. 太庚 Taekang.	林 <i>taou yu sang lin</i> prayed in a
5. 小甲 Seaoukeä.	grove of mulberries: he prayed,
6. 雍己 Yungke.	saying 無以予一人之
7. 太戊 Taemow.	不敏傷民之命 <i>Woo, e</i>
8. 仲丁 Chungting.	<i>yu yeih jin che puh min, shang</i>
9. 外壬 Waejin.	<i>min che ming</i> , do not, on account
10. 河亶甲 Hotankeä.	of the negligence of Ourselves, de-
11. 祖乙 Tsooyeih.	stroy the lives of the people.
12. 祖辛 Toosin.	With regard to his own conduct
13. 沃甲 Wuhkeä.	in six particulars he blamed him-
14. 祖丁 Tsooting.	self, 言未已大雨 <i>yen we</i>
	<i>e, ta yu</i> , his words were not end-
	edly, when the rain descended co-
	piously.
	In the 25th year of the 16th cy-
	cle (B. C. 1713), 伊尹夢 <i>E Yin</i>
	<i>hung</i> , E Yin died, loaded with
	honors. "In ancient or modern
	times, no one has ever used power
	better than E Yin, nor any dis-
	coursed of it better than Mencius."

This dynasty reigned 644 years, the throne being occupied in the meantime by twenty-eight sovereigns in succession.

The first emperor of this line is reputed to have been a very pious, devout, discreet, and humane prince, distinguished by the worship and honor which he paid to *Shang Te*, the Supreme Ruler. In the chronological table before us, his name first appears B. C. 1783, seventeen years before he ascended the throne. He was a descendant of Hwang te, and saw with grief and indignation the abuses that prevailed at court and throughout the empire. Some of the ministers of state were beheaded, others fled, and found a safe retreat at his residence. Among these, was the renowned *E Yin*. This minister

## 3. THE SHANG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	B. C.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1.	13	1766	14:32	The deluge of Ogyges in Attica, 1764.
2.	33	1753	14:45	Joseph born 1741.
3.	29	1720	15:18	The shepherds, expelled from Egypt, settle in Palestine, 1714.
4.	25	1691	15:47	The seven years of famine begin in Egypt, 1704.
5.	17	1666	16:12	
6.	12	1649	16:29	Joseph dies, aged 110 years, 1631.
7.	75	1637	16:41	Moses born, 1571, according to Blair.
8.	13	1562	17:56	The kingdom of Athens begun under Cecrops, who came from Egypt with a colony of Saites, 1556.
9.	15	1549	18:09	Scamander migrates from Crete, and begins the kingdom of Troy, 1546.
10.	9	1534	18:24	
11.	19	1525	18:33	The deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly 1503.
12.	16	1506	18:52	Cadmus comes into Greece, and builds the citadel of Thebes, 1493.
13.	25	1490	19:08	
14.	32	1465	19:33	The ten plagues inflicted by Jehovah on the Egyptians, begin 1887.

again and again remonstrated with his degenerate sovereign, but always in vain. At last he advised Chingtang to assume the reins of government; in this counsel, he was joined by many other high officers. With great reluctance, he yielded to their solicitations, and took the throne, 1766. Upon the fall of the Heü dynasty, two suns were seen fighting in the firmament, the stars lost their brightness, mountains were precipitated, and the earth quaked! So deeply did all nature sympathize with the suffering state.

The wars which broke out during this dynasty were numerous; nearly every succession was followed by a state of anarchy. The droughts, famines, and other calamities which occurred, were likewise frequent, and were attended by dreadful omens and fearful sights. Now and then were found a few who respected virtue and

## 4. 商紀 SHANG KE (Continued).

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
15. 南庚 Nankäng.	The seventeenth emperor of this dynasty, Pwankäng,—having removed his capital to Yin, 改國號曰殷 <i>kae kwö haou, yuě yin</i> ,—changed the name of the nation, and called it Yin.
16. 陽甲 Yangkeä.	
17. 盤庚 Pwankäng.	The conduct of the twenty-fifth emperor is most notable: the historian thus describes it:
18. 小辛 Seaousin.	武乙無道爲偶人謂 之天神與之不勝乃 爲行之天神不勝乃 辱之
19. 小乙 Seaouyeih.	
20. 武丁 Wooting.	Wooyeih, devoid of reason, made images, called them gods, and gambled with them, having ordered a man to play for them; the gods, being unable to win, he disgraced them.
21. 祖庚 Tsookäng.	
22. 祖甲 Tsookeä.	— 28. 紂辛 Chowsin. 妲己 <i>Taike</i> , the infamous female companion of Chowsin.
23. 廩辛 Linsin.	
24. 庚丁 Kängting.	
25. 武乙 Wooyeih.	
26. 太丁 Taeting.	
27. 帝乙 Teyeih.	

truth, and acted the part of good men; but the great mass of the people were vicious and miserable in the extreme.

Of the rulers none could be more wicked than Wooyeih. Having made his images of clay in the shape of human beings, dignified them with the name of gods, overcome them at gambling, and set them aside in disgrace, he then, in order to complete his folly, made leathern bags and filled them with blood and sent them up into the air, exclaiming, when his arrows hit them and the blood poured down, I have shot heaven—i. e. I have killed the gods of heaven. Afterwards, when abroad hunting, he was suddenly overtaken by a storm and killed by a thunder-bolt. This is the first instance of idolatry recorded in the Kang Keën E Che.



## 4. THE SHANG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign	B. C.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
15	25	1433	20 : 05	Servitude of the Israelites in Egypt, under Cushan-Rishathaim, king of Mesopotamia,
16	7	1408	20 : 30	eight years, 1409.
17	28	1401	20 : 37	Othniel delivers them, 1401.
18	20	1373	21 : 05	The Eleusinian mysteries introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356.
19	28	1352	21 : 26	
20	59	1324	21 : 54	Servitude of the Israelites renewed, 1339 and 1321.
21	7	1265	22 : 53	The Argonautic expedition, 1263.
22	33	1258	22 : 60	Gideon delivers Israel, and governs them during nine years, commencing 1241.
23	6	1225	23 : 33	The Theban war of the seven heroes against Eteocles, 1225.
24	21	1219	23 : 39	
25	4	1198	23 : 60	Aeneas sails to Italy, 1184.
26	3	1194	24 : 04	The city of Troy taken, 1181. Samuel born, 1151.
27	37	1191	24 : 07	Samson marries at Timnath 1133, and 20 years afterwards kills himself under the ruins of the temple of Dagon.
28	32	1154	24 : 44	

The last of this line of emperors was also remarkable for his crimes and his follies. He was proud, cruel, and debauched. Possessed of great strength and good natural abilities, he abandoned himself to every species of vice, and to the most dreadful cruelties. In every thing that was base and wicked, he found a fit companion in the infamous female slave Tanke. "They collected a vast concourse of people devoted to pleasure and dissipation; they had made for them a lake of wine, and surrounded it with meat suspended on trees; to this banquet naked men and women resorted, and passed long nights in drunkenness and debauchery. Profligacy to this extent is more than the common sense of mankind, in the worst of times can approve. The king and court fell into contempt." Most horrible crimes and punishment followed.

## 5. 周紀 CHOW KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.	
1. 武王 Woo wang.	<p>With this line of emperors, posthumous titles commenced; and from their being inscribed on tablets deposited in temples, they were called 廟號 <i>meaou haou</i>, or temple titles. That of Woo wang is thus explained, 諡法克定禍亂曰武 <i>she fā, kēh ting ho huan, yuē woo</i>, according to the rules for posthumous titles, one able to settle the calamitous disorders is called <i>martial</i>.</p> <p>周公作指南車 <i>Chow kung tsō che nan chay</i>, the duke of Chow made the compass, about 1112.</p> <p>馬化人 <i>ma fa jin</i>, a horse transformed into a man.</p> <p>川竭山崩 <i>chuen kē, shan pāng</i>, rivers became dry and mountains fell.</p> <p>星隕如雨 <i>sing yun joo yu</i>, stars fell like rain.</p> <p>(Falling rocks and stars appear to have been very frequent in these early times.)</p>	
2. 成王 Ching wang.		
3. 康王 Kang wang.		
4. 昭王 Chaou wang.		
5. 穆王 Mō wang.		
6. 共王 Kung wang.		
7. 懿王 E wang.		
8. 孝王 Heaou wang.		
9. 夷王 E wang.		
10. 厲王 Le wang.		
11. 宣王 Seuen wang.		
12. 幽王 Yew wang.		
13. 平王 Ping wang.		
14. 桓王 Hwan wang.		
15. 莊王 Chwang wang.		
16. 釐王 Le wang.		
17. 惠王 Hwuy wang.		

Amidst all the cruel and shameful abominations that marked the close of the Shang dynasty, a few able and virtuous men were conspicuous; among these, the members of the Chow family were chief. Wān wang 'the king of letters,' or civil king as he has sometimes been called,—was born about the year 1231 B. C., and in the reign of Taacting was raised to the rank of prime minister. He was a ta-

Shu wang  
7 states

## 5. THE CHOW DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	B. C.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	7	1122	25 : 16	The ark taken by the Philistines, 1112.
2	37	1115	25 : 23	Saul made king over Israel, 1095.
3	26	1078	25 : 60	The kingdom of Athens ends in the death of Codrus, 1070.
4	51	1052	26 : 26	The migration of the Ionian colonies from Greece, and their settlement in Asia Minor, 1044.
5	55	1001	27 : 17	The temple of Solomon finished, 1000.
6	12	946	28 : 12	Visit of the queen of Sheba, 988.
7	25	934	28 : 24	Solomon dies, 971.
8	15	909	28 : 49	Homer and Hesiod flourished, according to the Marbles, about 907.
9	16	894	29 : 04	Elijah the prophet taken up into heaven about 892.
10	51	878	29 : 20	Lycurgus establishes his laws; the Olympic games restored about 884.
11	46	827	30 : 11	Carthage built by Dido, 869.
12	11	781	30 : 57	Fall of the Assyrian empire, 820.
13	51	770	31 : 08	Kingdom of Macedonia founded, 814.
14	23	719	31 : 59	Kingdom of Lydia begins, 797.
15	15	696	32 : 22	Isaiah begins to prophesy, 757. Rome built, 753.
16	5	681	32 : 37	End of the kingdom of Israel, 717.
17	25	676	32 : 42	Draco establishes his laws at Athens, 623.

lented and upright man, and for his fidelity was thrown into prison, where he completed the *Yeih King*, or *Book of Changes*. From his incarceration he is said to have been liberated by the influence of his son *Woo wang*—the first monarch of the *Chow dynasty*; grieved at the imprisonment of his father, the son sent to the emperor a beautiful lady, with whom he was charmed, and by whose influence the liberation of the minister was effected. *Wan wang* is celebrated for erudition, and for the good counsels which he gave to those who were in authority.

## 5. CHOW KE 周紀 (Continued).

Names of the Sovereigns.		With cotemporary Chinese Events.
18	襄王 Seäng wang.	石隕 <i>sheih yun</i> , stones fell from heaven; these were probably meteoric stones.
19	頃王 King wang.	
20	匡王 Kwang wang.	春秋 <i>Chun T'sew</i> , or Spring and Autumn Annals, written by Confucius, and by some called the history of his own times, extend through a period of 242 years.
21	定王 Ting wang.	
22	簡王 Keën wang.	孔子生 <i>Kungtsze säng</i> , Confucius born the 21st year of Ling wang (B. C. 519) the 11th month, 21st day. He was a native of the state of Loo, now a part of Shantung province.
23	靈王 Ling wang.	
24	景王 King wang.	老子 <i>Laoutsze</i> , or 老君 <i>Laoukeun</i> , the founder of the 道士 <i>taou sze</i> , or sect of Rationalists, was cotemporary with Confucius.
25	敬王 King wang.	
26	元王 Yuen wang.	
27	貞定王 Chingting wang.	
28	考王 Kaou wang.	
29	威烈王 Weileë wang.	
30	安王 Ngan wang.	
31	烈王 Leé wang.	
32	顯王 Heën wang.	
33	慎靚王 Chintsing wang.	
34	赧王 Nan wang.	Mencius or 孟子 <i>Mäng tsze</i> flourished.
35	東周君 Tungchow keun.	

His son, Woo wang, 'the martial king,' is represented as able, and pious—one who acknowledged the Supreme Ruler, to whom he offered prayers and sacrifices. His brother, known as Chow kung, or the duke of Chow, is also ranked among the worthies of antiquity. The words and actions of these great men are recorded in the Shoo King, or Book of Records.

## 5. THE CHOW DYNASTY.

No.	Reign	B. C.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
18	33	651	33:07	A canal, between the Nile and the Red Sea begun by king Necho, 610.
19	6	618	33:40	The Phœnicians sail around Africa, 604.
20	6	612	33:46	
21	21	606	33:52	Ezekiel, Solon, Thales, Epimenides, and Æsop flourish about 591.
22	14	585	34:13	Jerusalem taken, 587.
23	27	571	34:27	Cyrus begins to reign, 559.
24	25	544	34:54	Babylon taken by Cyrus, 538.
25	44	519	35:19	Darius Hystaspes chosen king of Persia, 521. The battle of Marathon, 490.
26	7	475	36:03	
27	28	468	36:10	Herodotus reads his history to the council of Athens, 445.
28	15	440	36:38	
29	24	425	36:53	The history of the Old Testament closes about 430.
30	26	401	37:17	Cyrus the younger killed, 401. Socrates put to death, 400.
31	7	375	37:43	
32	48	368	37:50	Plato, Damon, Pythias, flourished about 388.
33	6	320	38:38	Lycurgus, Eudoxus, Ephorus, Datames, flourished about 354.
34	59	314	38:44	Sicily and Syracuse usurped by Agathocles, 317.
35	6	255	39:43	Regulus defeated by Xanthippus, 256.

During this dynasty China was still divided into many little principalities; at one time, the number of *kwō*, nations or states, amounted to 125: at another time their number was 41; again there were the *leē kwō*, a term thought by some an equivalent to *United States*, as used in America.

Confucius and Mencius, with their disciples, gave lustre and renown to this period; and their doctrines have influenced the character of every succeeding age.

## 6. 秦紀 TSIN KE.

Name of the Sovereign.	With cotemporary Chinese Events.
莊襄王 Chwangseäng wang.	This emperor 滅周 <i>meë Chow</i> , exterminated Chow.

*Note.* These two dynasties—if they are to be separated—may be considered as one. They are separated here because they are thus arranged in the work from which we obtain them—the History Made Easy.

## 7. 後秦紀 HOW TSIN KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	With cotemporary Chinese events.
始皇帝 Che Hwangte.	築長城 <i>chuh chang ching</i> ,
二世皇帝 Urhshe Hwangte	Che built the great wall, and 焚書 <i>fun shoo</i> , burnt the books.

*made 36 provinces*

Parts of the Chinese history are involved in much obscurity, and few more so than that of this period. The 'unravelment of history,' has been made an object of particular attention with some of their best scholars, and one of their works bears such a name. But it forms no portion of our present object of enter upon the discussion of these entanglements, or to attempt their unravelment.

In the year 250 B. C., a prince named Heaoumän wang obtained the throne, but died a few months afterwards; in the Kang Keën E Che, his name does not appear upon the list of sovereigns; it has a place however in the chronological tables, *San yuen keä tsze*.

Che Hwangte, the successor of Chwangseäng was a remarkable person, and his acts more memorable than those of any other sovereign who ever occupied the throne of this empire.

With all his greatness there was much that was base and execrable in his character. His name was *Ching*, and his surname or the name of his family was *Leu*: he was of mean parentage and an illegitimate son—at least, our historians so affirm. He had reigned twenty-five years when he gained possession of the whole empire. Hitherto he had borne the name of *Tsin wang ching*; he now, on becoming universal monarch of the whole world as he supposed, took the name

## 6. THE TSIN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	B. C.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	3	249	39 : 49	The sea-fight at Drepanum in Sicily, and the Romans defeated by Adherbal.

*Note.* It may be remarked here, once for all, that the object of the writers of the History Made Easy is to give, in this concise form, only what they regard as the true imperial line; consequently, all the minor and cotemporary states are omitted; but in the body of their work they supply the details.

## 7. THE AFTER TSIN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	B. C.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	37	246	39 : 52	Hamilcar passes with an army and his son Hannibal to Spain, 237. The temple of Janus at Rome closed, 235.
2	7	209	40 : 29	Plautus, Evander, Zeno, Ennius, Epicycles, flourished about this time.

*Che hwangte*, the First Emperor, and entertained the vain and ambitious purpose of obliterating the names of all those who had preceded him.

The building of the great wall, and the order for destroying all the sacred and classical books in the empire, are the principal acts that give character to his reign. The first was achieved at an amazing expense, and will remain among the wonders of the world down to the end of time. How far the other was executed it is impossible to determine. It was an iron rule that could draw forth men and means sufficient to erect, in the course of a few years, that immense pile which stretches along the whole northern frontier of the empire; a power that could do all this, would be able, we may suppose, to achieve almost anything in the range of possibilities. The emperor did cause great numbers of the literati to be put to death; and he did command all the sacred and classical books to be burnt, but it seems to us impossible that such a decree could be obeyed. Over so great an extent of territory thousands of copies had been multiplied; and on the promulgation of decrees, it were easy for the admirers of the classics to conceal them in secret places, utterly beyond the reach of the public authorities. However, many of the Chinese believe that no entire copy remained undestroyed.

## 8. 漢紀 HAN KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	With cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 高祖 Kaoutsoo.	韓信國士無雙 Han Sin was without an equal.
2 惠帝 Hwuy te.	雨血 <i>yu heuě</i> , it rained blood.
3 呂后 Leu how.	Leu how (i. e. the empress Leu) the first female sovereign.
4 文帝 Wăn te.	Paper said to have been invented by the Chinese in this reign.
5 景帝 King te.	地震二十二日 earth quaked for 22 successive days.
6 武帝 Woo te.	司馬談 Szema Tan received the title of first historiographer.
7 昭帝 Chaou te.	司馬遷 Szema Tseën, his son, the Herodotus of China, was born 145 B. C.
8 宣帝 Seuen te.	In the time of Seuen te the Chinese empire extended to the Caspian sea.
9 元帝 Yuen te.	劉向作烈女傳 Lew Heäng wrote the Memoirs of Distinguished Women.
10 成帝 Ching te.	(This dynasty down to the time of Ping te is sometimes called the Western Han, in contradistinction to that which arose soon after.)
11 哀帝 Ngae te.	
12 平帝 <i>Ping te</i> .	
13 孺子嬰 Jootsze ying.	
14 淮陽王 Hwaeyang wang.	

Lew Pang—for this was the name of the first emperor of the new dynasty—did not gain full possession of the empire till 202 B. C., which year is marked in the tables before us, as the 5th of his reign; by most writers, however, 202 is regarded as the 1st year of the Han dynasty.

It should be remarked here that the sovereigns of this line introduced what is known as the *kwö haou* or 'national title;' historians however have preferred to give the first place to the *meaou haou*, and to regard it as the proper name of each emperor; but it could be used only after the sovereign's demise; while the other, the *kwö haou* was used during his lifetime, and by some of the emperors was often changed, and frequently more than once. In this concise view, we venture to omit the introduction of all these *kwö haou*.



## S. THE HAN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	B. C.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	8	202	40 : 36	The battle of Zama, 202.
2	7	194	40 : 44	The first Macedonian war begins, 200.
3	8	187	40 : 51	The luxuries of Asia brought to Rome among the spoils of Antiochus, 189.
4	23	179	40 : 59	Numa's books found in a stone coffin at Rome, 179.
5	16	156	41 : 22	After the fall of the Macedonian empire 168, the first library was erected at Rome with books from Macedonia, 167.
6	54	140	41 : 38	Restoration of learning at Alexandria, 137.
7	13	86	42 : 32	Sylla conquers Athens, and sends its libraries to Rome, 86.
8	25	73	42 : 55	The reign of the Seleucidæ ends in Syria about 65.
9	16	48	43 : 10	Alexandria taken by Cæsar, 47. The war of Africa, and Cato kills himself, 46.
10	26	32	43 : 26	Egypt reduced into a Roman province.
11	6	6	43 : 52	About this time flourished, Virgil, Strabo, Horace, Livy, Ovid, &c.
12	5	A. D. 1	43 : 58	JESUS CHRIST born.
13	17	6	44 : 03	Ovid banished to Tomos, 9.
14	2	23	44 : 20	Augustus dies at Nola, 14.

For a pretty full explanation of imperial names and titles; the reader is referred to our last volume, page 389; those who wish for the *kwō haou* will find them in Dr. Morrison's View of China, Mr. Gutzlaff's Sketch of Chinese history, and in the introduction to the Kang Keën E Che.

This dynasty has been more celebrated than any other that ever occupied the throne of China. Its heroes and its literati were numerous, and of high and noble character. To be called a *Han tsze*, or a son of Han, even at this day, is regarded as a high honor.

A remarkable coincidence is noticable in the name of the 12th emperor, who ascended the throne in the year of Immanuel's advent, and after a reign of five years received the title of *Ping te*, "prince of peace."

## 9. 東漢紀 TUNG HAN KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	With cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 光武 Kwang woo.	<p>東都(洛陽)故曰東漢 (This emperor) eastward built his capital Lōyang, (the modern Honan foo) and therefore the dynasty was called the Eastern Han.</p> <p>Mingte, A. D. 65, sent messengers to India to search for and bring back the religion of Budha.</p> <p>Shang te becoming emperor when a child, his mother establish ed a regency, placed herself at its head, and on the demise of her son placed her nephew on the throne. She was a pupil of the great authoress Pan Hwuypan.</p> <p>In the reign of Hwān te people came from India and other western nations with tribute, and from that time foreign trade was carried on at Canton.</p>
2 明帝 Ming te.	
3 章帝 Chang te.	
4 和帝 Ho te.	
5 殤帝 Shang te.	
6 安帝 Ngan te.	
7 順帝 Shun te.	
8 冲帝 Chung te.	
9 質帝 Cheih te.	
10 桓帝 Hwān te.	
11 靈帝 Ling te.	
12 獻帝 Heèn te.	

*Note.* It was near the close of this dynasty that the three states—Shuh, Wei, and Woo—arose and flourished.

## 10. 後漢紀 HOW HAN KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	With cotemporary Chinese events.
1 昭烈帝 Chaoulē te.	<p>A law passed by the state of Wei, viz.: From this time queens shall not assist in the government.</p>
2 後帝 How te.	

The messengers of Ming te, according to the wishes of their master, proceeded to India, where they found the doctrines and disciples of Budha; and, having obtained some of their books with *shamun*, they brought them to China. It is said that the emperor dreamed that he saw a golden man walking in his palace, and in the morning,

## 9. THE EASTERN HAN DYNASTY

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	33	25	44 : 22	St. Paul converted to Christianity, 36.
2	18	58	44 : 55	The expedition of Claudius to Britain, 43.
3	13	76	45 : 13	Nero visits Greece. The Jewish war begins. Josephus and Pliny the elder flourish, about 66.
4	17	89	45 : 26	Death of Vespasian, and succession of Titus, 79.
5	1	106	45 : 53	About 106 flourished Florus, Pliny jun., Dion, Plutarch, &c.
6	19	107	45 : 54	Adrian visits Asia and Egypt, 126; and rebuilds Jerusalem, 130.
7	19	126	46 : 03	
8	1	145	46 : 22	Antoninus defeats the Moors, Germans, and Dacians, 145.
9	1	146	46 : 23	
10	21	147	46 : 24	Lucian, Hermogenes, Appian, Justin the martyr, flourished about 161.
11	22	168	46 : 55	Commodus makes peace with the Germans, 181. Albinus defeated in Gaul, 198.
12	31	190	47 : 07	Severus conquers the Parthians, 200; and soon after visits Britain.

Note. The historical novel, called the *San Kwò Che*, extends its narrative from A. D. 170 to 317.

## 10. THE AFTER HAN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	2	221	47 : 38	The age of Julius Africanus, 222. The Goths exact tribute from Rome.
2	42	223	47 : 40	

when he received his ministers at public audience, he told them of the dream; whereupon one of them gave him an account of what he had heard of Budha. The consequence was the embassy and the introduction of Buddhism into China. The writers of the History Made Easy reprobate this conduct of the emperor, and denounce both the shamun and their doctrines as being false, and wicked. Shamun is a Sanscrit word, used as an equivalent for *hoshang*, priests of Budha.

11. 晉紀 T<sub>SIN</sub> KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 武帝 Woo te.	Woo te 篡魏稱帝 <i>tswan Wei ching te</i> , destroyed Wei and made himself emperor. <i>Min te's</i> reign was an age of wonders: a sun fell from the firmament; and the earth changed its course and went backwards; &c.
2 惠帝 Hwuy te.	
3 懷帝 Hwae te.	
4 愍帝 Min te.	

*Note.* This dynasty is sometimes called the *Se Tsin*, or Western Tsin, in contradiction to the next, the Eastern Tsin.

12. 東晉紀 T<sub>UNG</sub> T<sub>SIN</sub> KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 元帝 Yuen te.	日夜出高三丈 the sun in the night rose 30 cubits high; and again black spots were seen upon his disk. Other strange phenomena were noticed, with many fearful signs. It was a dark age.  A stamp duty, 稅契 <i>shwuy ke</i> , on the sale of lands and houses said to have been introduced about the year 367.  "Children of concubines, priests, old women, and nurses" were the administrators of government.
2 明帝 Ming te.	
3 成帝 Shing te.	
4 康帝 Kang te.	
5 穆帝 Müh te.	
6 哀帝 Ngae te.	
7 帝奕 Te yeih.	
8 簡文 Keenwän.	
9 孝武 Heaouwoo.	
10 安帝 Ngan te.	
11 恭帝 Kung te.	

Among the great men of the Han dynasty there was a good deal of the heroic and chivalrous, especially in those leaders whose actions are described in the History of the Three States. With all their

## 11. THE 'TSIN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	26	265	48 : 22	The Scythians and Goths defeated by Cleodorus and Athenæus, 267.
2	17	290	48 : 47	Britain recovered, and Alexandria taken, 296.
3	6	307	49 : 04	About this time flourished Gregory and Hermogenes, the lawyers.
4	4	313	49 : 10	

*Note.* 'The much to be commiserated emperor,' Min te 'had grief and sorrow for his lot, while presiding over the nation.'

## 12. THE EASTERN 'TSIN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	6	317	49 : 14	The emperor Constantine begins to favor the Christian religion, 319.
2	3	323	49 : 20	The first general council at Nice, 325.
3	17	326	49 : 23	The seat of empire removed from Rome to Constantinople, 328.
4	2	343	49 : 40	
5	17	345	49 : 42	An earthquake ruins 150 cities in Greece and Asia, 358.
6	4	362	49 : 59	
7	6	366	50 : 03	Julian dies, and is succeeded by Jovian, 363.
8	2	371	50 : 08	The Goths permitted to settle in Thrace, on being expelled by the Huns, 376.
9	24	373	50 : 10	The Vandals, Alani, and Suevi, permitted to settle in Spain and France by Honorius, 406.
10	22	397	50 : 34	Rome plundered by Alaric, king of the Visigoths, 410.
11	1	419	50 : 56	

knight-errantry there was no lack of superstition, magic, witchcraft, and the many nameless vagaries usually accompanying them. But in the time of the 'Tsin, the heroic and chivalrous degenerated into the most pitiable weakness. Base and cruel women exercised great influence at court; the religions of Budha and Laou keun were in vogue; and the people suffered. Some few writers are found during this

## 13. 北宋紀 Pih SENG KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.		With cotemporary Chinese events.
1	高祖 Kaou tsoo.	宋人好譽 <i>Sung jin haou yu</i> , the people of Sung loved praise and commendation.
2	少帝 Shaou te.	
3	文帝 Wän te.	女子化爲男 <i>neu tsze hwa wei nan</i> , a woman transformed into a man.
4	武帝 Woo te.	
5	廢帝 Fei te.	
6	明帝 Ming te.	
7	蒼梧王 Tsangwoo woo.	射鬼竹林堂 <i>shay kwei chuh lin tang</i> (the emperor) shot a demon in the court of the bamboo glove.
8	順帝 Shan te.	

*Note.* This is often called the *Nan Pih Sung*; it is also styled *Sung Ke foo Peih Wei*, or the Sung attached to the Northern Wei.

## 14. 齊紀 TSE KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.		With cotemporary Chinese Events.
1	高帝 Kaou te.	篡宋卽位 <i>tsuan Sung tseih wei</i> , (this is said of the founder of the new line) he exterminated Sung and took the throne.
2	武帝 Woo te.	
3	明帝 Ming te.	五銖錢 <i>Woo choo tseñ</i> , five pearl cash.
4	東昏侯 Tunghwän how.	
5	和帝 Ho te.	

period. It was about the year 286 that the literary title *sewtsae* was introduced.

In the reign of Shaou te of the Sung family, Buddhism was interdicted. Under the reign of his successor, Wän te, learning began to revive. The prince of Wei also persecuted the Budhists, burnt their temples and put the priests to death.

## 13. THE NORTHERN SUNG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	3	420	50 : 57	The kingdom of the French begins on the lower Rhine.
2	1	423	50 : 60	The Romans take leave of Britain, and never return, 426.
3	30	424	51 : 01	The Saxons settle in Britain; Attila, king of the Huns, ravages Europe, about 449.
4	10	454	51 : 31	
5	1	464	51 : 41	
6	8	465	51 : 42	The paschal cycle of 532 years invented by Victorius, 463.
7	4	473	51 : 50	The western empire is destroyed by the king of the Heruli, who assumes the title of king of Italy, 476.
8	2	477	51 : 54	

*Note.* The founder of this line (the Sung, or Northern and Southern dynasties) was Lew Yu.

## 14. THE TSE DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	4	479	51 : 56	Constantinople partly destroyed by an earthquake, which lasted 40 days at intervals, 480.
2	11	483	51 : 60	Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, conquers Italy, 493.
3	5	494	52 : 11	
4	2	499	52 : 16	Christianity embraced in France by the baptism of Clovis, 496.
5	1	501	52 : 18	

Seaou 'Taouching was the founder of the Tse dynasty, which took its name from a dukedom of which Seaou was master.

The *Tse ke*, like the Sung, and like the Leäng and Chin which follow it, was called *Nan Pih*, Southern and Northern, there being most of the time two distinct governments, one Tartar, the other Chinese, the former occupying the northern part of the country, and the latter the southern, and hence styled Northern and Southern dynasties.

## 15. 梁紀 LEANG KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 武帝 Woo te.	短錢 <i>twan tseën</i> , short cash, were interdicted by this emperor. The depreciation amounted to 10, and sometimes 20, and even 30, in a hundred. “The people began to sit with their legs hanging down,” i. e. they used chairs!
2 簡文 Keën wän.	
3 元帝 Yuen te.	
4 敬帝 King te.	

*Note.* Buddhism which had been discarded, again revived. The first emperor himself, when old, became a priest, and lived according to the rites of the order.

## 16. 陳紀 CHIN KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	With cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 高祖 Kaou tsoo.	Cloth, paper, and iron money had been sometime in vogue when,— 鵝眼錢 <i>woo yen tseën</i> , goose-eyed money—now came into use. Pearl money was soon used in its stead. 女學士 <i>neu hcö sze</i> , make their appearance.
2 文帝 Wän te.	
3 廢帝 Fei te.	
4 宣帝 Seuen te.	
5 後主 How choo.	

## 17. 隋紀 SUY KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	With cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 高祖 Kaou tsoo.	天下地震 <i>teën hä te chin</i> , an earthquake throughout the whole empire. 龍舟 <i>lung chow</i> , an imperial boat—built. This was 45 cubits high, 200 long, having four stories.
2 煬帝 Yang te.	
3 恭帝侑 Kung te yew.	
4 恭帝侗 Kung te tung.	

Yang Keën was the founder of the Suy dynasty. He was fond of power and extended his rule over the whole of the empire, uniting in



## 15. THE LEANG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	48	502	52:19	Alaric defeated by Clovis, 507; and Paris made the capital of the French dominions, 510.
2	2	550	53:07	
3	3	552	53:09	The Turkish empire in Asia begins, 545; and the manufacture of silk introduced into Europe from the east, 553.
4	2	555	53:12	

*Note.* During this short dynasty, the empresses exerted great influence in the councils of state. One of them was a distinguished herpione.

## 16. THE CHIN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	3	557	53:14	A dreadful plague in Europe, Asia, and Africa, commences 558.
2	7	560	53:17	
3	2	567	53:24	Part of Italy conquered by the Lombards, 568.
4	14	569	53:26	
5	6	583	53:40	

*Note.* The capital of the empire was frequently changed; the last sovereign of Chin reigned at Nanking.

## 17. THE SUY DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	16	589	53:46	The Saxon heptarchy begins in England about 600.
2	13	605	54:02	
3	1	618	54:15	The Persians take Jerusalem with a slaughter of 90,000 men, 614.
4	1	619	54:16	

one the northern and southern empires. Corea, which had drawn off from its allegiance, was humbled and made to sue for peace.

## 18. 唐紀 TANG KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	With cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 高祖 Kaou tsoo.	通寶錢 <i>tung paou tseèn</i> , the copper coin, now current, first comes into use.
2 太宗 Tae tsung.	The Nestorians enter China about this time, when the empress Woo Tseihteèn lived.
3 高宗 Kaou tsung.	And books began to be bound; previously scrolls only were used.
4 中宗 Chung tsung.	梨園弟子 theatricals commence.
5 睿宗 Juy tsung.	考試 <i>kaou she</i> , the literary examinations—instituted about this time.
6 玄宗 Heuen tsung.	帝聞空中神語 the emperor heard in the firmament divine words.
7 肅宗 Süh tsung.	初稅茶 <i>choo shuy cha</i> , an impost on tea began in the 9th year of Tih tsung.
8 代宗 Tae tsung.	The feast of lanterns comes into vogue.
9 德宗 Tih tsung.	Heèn tsung brought one of the fingers of Budha in procession to his capital.
10 順宗 Shun tsung.	服金丹而崩 The emperor Müh, a devotee of the Rationalists' school, <i>fu kin tan urh päng</i> , swallowed the philosopher's stone and died.
11 憲宗 Heèn tsung.	無憂城 <i>woo yew ching</i> , a city without sorrow.
12 穆宗 Müh tsung.	Eunuchs exercise great influence in the affairs of state.
13 敬宗 King tsung.	The emperor Chaou commanded one of his prisoners to be 鋸之 <i>keu che</i> , sawn asunder.
14 文宗 Wän tsung.	
15 武宗 Woo tsung.	
16 宣宗 Seuen tsung.	
17 懿宗 E tsung.	
18 僖宗 He tsung.	
19 昭宗 Chaou tsung.	
20 昭宣帝 Chaouseuen te.	

Le Yuen, of the house of Leäng, was the founder of this dynasty, which is second to none except perhaps that of Han. During this

## 18. THE TANG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	7	620	54 : 17	Constantinople besieged by the Persians and Arabs, 626.
2	23	627	54 : 24	Mohammed dies, 632; Jerusalem taken by the Saracens, 634; Alexandria taken, and its library destroyed, 637. The Saracens ravage Sicily, 669.
3	34	650	54 : 47	
4	26	684	55 : 21	The venerable Bede among the few men of learning of this age. Pepin engrosses the power of the French monarchy, 690.
5	3	710	55 : 47	The Saracens conquer Africa, 709; and Spain, 713.
6	43	713	55 : 50	
7	7	756	56 : 33	A market opened at Canton, and an officer appointed to receive the imperial duties.
8	17	763	56 : 40	Bagdad built and made the capital of the caliphs of the house of Abbas, who greatly encourage learning, 762.
9	25	780	56 : 57	
10	1	805	57 : 22	Irene murders her son and reigns alone, 797; Charlemagne emperor of Rome, 800; Egbert ascends the throne of England, 801.
11	15	806	57 : 23	
12	4	821	57 : 38	The Arabians arrive in China, and settle in Canton prior to 805.
13	2	825	57 : 42	The Saracens of Spain take Crete, which they call Candia, 823.
14	14	827	57 : 44	Origin of the Russian monarchy, 839.
15	6	841	57 : 58	
16	13	847	58 : 04	The Normans get possession of some cities in France, 853.
17	14	860	58 : 17	Clocks first brought to Constantinople from Venice, 872.
18	15	874	58 : 31	
19	15	889	58 : 46	Paris besieged by the Normans, and bravely defended by bishop Goslin, 887.
20	3	904	59 : 01	King Alfred, after a reign of 30 years dies, 900.

line of emperors, China stood comparatively higher than at any other period. The darkest age of the West, was the brightest in the East.

## 19. 後梁紀 HOW LEANG KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	With cotemporary Chinese events.
1 太祖 Tae tsoo.	The greatest hero of this age
2 梁主璵 Leäng Choo teën	劉鄩一步百計 Lew Tsin at one step could execute a hundred stratagems!

## 20. 後唐紀 HOW T'ANG KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 莊宗 Chwang tsung.	傳粉墨與優人共戲
2 明宗 Ming te.	This emperor (Chwang) painted his face and with stage players engaged in theatricals.
3 閔宗 Min te.	每夕焚香祝天, this
4 廢帝 Fei te.	emperor (Min) every evening burnt incense and paid his vows to heaven.

## 21. 後晉紀 HOW T'SIN KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	With cotemporary Chinese events.
1 高祖 Kaou tsoo.	楊延政剝皮 Yang Yen-ching flayed the poor people. He
2 出帝 Chüh te.	set up his throne in Fuhkeën.

## 22. 後漢紀 HOW HAN KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	With Chinese cotemporary events.
1 高祖 Kaou tsoo.	大風發屋拔木 a tem-
2 隱帝 Yin te.	pest overturned the houses and uprooted the trees.

These *woo tac*, or five dynasties—Leäng, Tang, Tsin, Han, and

## 19. THE AFTER LEANG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	6	907	59 : 04	The Normans establish themselves under Rollo in France. Romanus the First, general of the fleet, usurps the throne.
2	10	913	59 : 10	

## 20. THE AFTER TANG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	3	923	59 : 20	Fiefs established in France, 923.
2	8	926	59 : 23	
3		934	59 : 31	
4	2	934	59 : 31	

## 21. THE AFTER TSIN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	8	936	59 : 33	The Saracen empire divided by usurpation into seven kingdoms, 936. Naples seized by the eastern emperors, 942.
2	3	944	59 : 41	

## 22. THE AFTER HAN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	1	947	59 : 44	The sons of Romanus conspire against their father.
2	3	948	59 : 45	

Chow, occupy the throne from 907 to the close of 959, a period of fifty-three years, giving an average of little more than ten years to each house. There were other families that claimed authority, and the several monarchs had to contend moreover with foreign foes; consequently this period presents one unbroken series of disorders and revolutions.

## 23. 後周紀 HOW CHOW KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	With cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 太祖 Tae tsoo.	佛像鑄錢 the images of Budha were made into cash: this was done by an imperial order issued by She tsung.
2 世宗 She tsung.	
3 恭帝 Kung te.	

*Note.* The first and second of these three emperors exhibited wisdom; and She tsung was zealous in promoting the welfare of his people.

## 24. 宋紀 SUNG KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	With cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 太祖 Tae tsoo.	日下復有一日 the setting sun reascended for a day: this was seen and attested by the astronomer Meaou Heun. 得天書于泰山 (one of the emperor's ministers) obtained celestial books from Taeshan. Pop. 9,955,729. In the fourth year of Ying tsung, Canton was first walled in. 司馬光 Szema Kwang. 男人誕子 a man gave birth to a child. 女人生鬚 a woman wore a long beard.
2 太宗 Tae tsung.	
3 真宗 Chin tsung.	
4 仁宗 Jin tsung.	
5 英宗 Ying tsung.	
6 神宗 Shin tsung.	
7 哲宗 Chë tsung.	
8 徽宗 Hwuy tsung.	
9 欽宗 Kin tsung.	

Learning received much attention during both this reign and the next succeeding it. The first emperor was raised to the throne by military men, who were about to wage war against some northern hordes; and being unwilling to serve under the rule of a mere child, the emperor Kung being only nine years old—they determined to elevate in his stead a servant of the deceased monarch. They immediately dispatched a messenger, who found him lying under the influence of wine, and in that state communicated to him their

## 23. THE AFTER CHOW DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	3	951	59 : 48	
2	6	954	59 : 51	Romanus II., son of Constantine VII., by Helena, the daughter of Iecapenus, succeeds, to the Eastern Empire 959.
3		960	59 : 57	

*Note.* *She tsung* not only destroyed the images of Budha, he also pulled down their temples, and took their sacred utensils and converted them into money, having established a mint for this specific purpose.

## 24. THE SUNG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	16	960	59 : 57	Italy conquered by Otho, and united to the German empire, 964.
2	22	976	60 : 13	The third or Capetian race of kings in France begins, 987; arithmetical figures brought into Europe by the Saracens, 991.
3	25	998	60 : 35	A general massacre of the Danes in England, Nov. 13th, 1002.
4	41	1023	60 : 60	
5	4	1064	61 : 41	The kingdoms of Castile and Arragon begin, 1035. The Turks invade the Roman empire, 1050; take Jerusalem, 1065; William the conqueror crowned, 1066.
6	18	1068	61 : 45	
7	15	1086	62 : 03	
8	25	1101	62 : 17	Asia Minor taken by the Turks, 1084; first crusade 1096; Jerusalem taken by the crusaders, 1099; learning revived at Cambridge, 1110.
9	1	1126	62 : 43	

decision; and ere he had time to reply, the yellow robe of state was placed upon him. Thus he was made emperor, the exalted sire of the blackhaired nation. Rude and ignorant as he himself was, learning flourished under his auspices, encouraged by the colleges he built, and the rewards he conferred.

The number of authors given to this and the southern Sung families, by the writers of *History Made Easy*, is sixty-one; among this crowd of literary men, Choo He is the most distinguished.

## 25. 南宋紀 NAN SUNG KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	Cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 高宗 Kaou tsung.	朱熹 Choo He, the able critic and historian, known as <i>Choo footsze</i> , flourished early in this reign.
2 孝宗 Heaou tsung.	白虹貫日 a white rainbow seen passing through the sun.
3 光宗 Kwang tsung.	天赤如血 the heavens red as blood.
4 寧宗 Ning tsung.	蝗飛蔽天 flights of locusts obscure the heavens.
5 理宗 Le tsung.	An officer appointed by the emperor to reside at Canton as commissioner of customs.
6 度宗 Too tsung.	Gunpowder and fire-engines used.
7 恭宗 Kung tsung.	Movable characters, made of burnt clay and placed in a frame for printing.
8 端宗 Twan tsung.	
9 帝昞 Te Ping.	

## 26. 元紀 YUEN KE.

Names of the Sovereigns.	With cotemporary Chinese Events.
1 世祖 She Tsoo.	忽必烈 <i>Hwahpeihleč</i> , or Kublai, was the founder of this dynasty.
2 成宗 Ching tsung.	Foreign trade for a time interrupted at Canton.
3 武宗 Woo tsung.	枋得不食二十餘日不死 Fangtih lived more than 20 days without eating any food.
4 仁宗 Jin tsung.	The Grand Canal.
5 英宗 Ying tsung.	周歲童子暴長四尺許 a child one year old suddenly grew to more than four cubits in height.
6 泰定帝 'Taeting te.	雨毛如線而綠 feathers rained down like thread of a green color.
7 明宗 Ming tsung.	
8 文宗 Wán tsung.	
9 順宗 Shun tsung.	

Kublai's life and actions—especially, his attention to the Polo



## 25. THE SOUTHERN SUNG DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	36	1127	62 : 44	Accession of Stephen to the English crown, 1135.
2	27	1163	63 : 20	The Teutonic order begins, 1164; the conquest of Egypt by the Turks, 1169.
3	5	1190	63 : 47	Third crusade and seige of Acre, 1188; John succeeds to the English throne, 1199.
4	30	1195	63 : 52	Genghis khan's reign and conquests. The Magna Charta, 1215. Origin of the Ottomans, 1240.
5	40	1225	64 : 22	
6	10	1265	65 : 02	The uncle and father of Marco Polo the Venetian traveler in China.
7	1	1275	65 : 12	Edward I. on the English throne, 1272.
8	2	1276	65 : 13	The famous Mortmain act passes in England, 1279.
9	2	1278	65 : 15	

## 26. THE YUEN DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	15	1280	65 : 17	During the Sicilian vespers, 8000 French murdered, 1283. Wales annexed to England, 1283. Regular succession of English parliament begins, 1293.
2	13	1295	65 : 32	
3	4	1308	65 : 45	
4	9	1312	65 : 49	The mariner's compass said to be invented or improved by Flavico, 1302.
5	3	1321	65 : 58	
6	5	1324	66 : 01	The Swiss cantons begin 1307. Edward II. succeeds to the English crown.
7	1	1329	66 : 06	Edward III. on the English throne, 1327.
8	3	1330	66 : 07	
9	35	1333	66 : 10	The first comet observed, whose course is described with exactness, in June, 1337.

family, his embassy to the pope, his predilection to Christianity,—are narrated in the travels of Marco Polo,—an historian of no mean

27. 明紀 MING KE.

vol 211  
p 353

Names of the Sovereigns.		Cotemporary Chinese events.
<i>Meaou Haou.</i>	<i>Kwö Haou.</i>	
1 太祖	Tsae tsoo. <i>Hungwoo.</i>	<p>二 十 六 年 戶 部 奏 戶 一 千 六 百 五 萬 二 千 八 百 六 十 口 六 千 五 百 十 一</p> <p>In the 26th year of Hung-woo, the Board of Revenue reported that the number of families was 16,052,860, and the persons 60,545,811 in the empire.</p> <p>京 師 地 震 有 聲 (in the 11th year of this reign) there was an earthquake at the capital accompanied by a noise.</p> <p>天 鼓 鳴 sound of a drum in the heavens.</p> <p>In the 4th year of Hungche, it was only 9,113,446 families, and 53,281,158 individuals.</p> <p>In the 6th year of Manleih, the families were 10,621,436, and the persons 60,692,856.</p>
2 建文帝	Keënwän te. <i>Keënwän.</i>	
3 太宗	Tae tsung. <i>Yunglö.</i>	
4 仁宗	Jin tsung. <i>Hunghe.</i>	
5 宣宗	Seuen tsung. <i>Scuutih.</i>	
6 英宗	Ying tsung. { <i>Chingtung.</i> <i>Teënszun.</i>	
7 景帝	King te. <i>Kingtae.</i>	
8 憲宗	Heën tsung. <i>Chinghwa.</i>	
9 孝宗	Heaou tsung. <i>Hungehe.</i>	
10 武宗	Woo tsung. <i>Chingtih.</i>	
11 世宗	She tsung. <i>Keätsing.</i>	
12 穆宗	Müh tsung. <i>Lungking.</i>	
13 神宗	Shin tsung. <i>Wanleih.</i>	
14 光宗	Kwang tsung. <i>Tacchang.</i>	
15 熹宗	He tsung. <i>Teënke.</i>	
16 懷宗	Hwae tsung. <i>Tsungching.</i>	

rank. He held his court at Peking, which was called Kambalu. The history of his ancestors, Genghis and others, and that of his own times, are full of interest. They were great men, and achieved great things. Central Asia—their theatre of action—may again ere long become a scene of interesting events, and opened and free for the European traveler.

The native historian says, 'in the beginning of the Ming dynasty, the government paid no regard to rank in the employment of its subjects. In commencing the dynasty, there was an urgent demand for

## 27. THE MING DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1	30	1368	66 : 45	Timur on the throne of Samarkand.
2	5	1398	67 : 15	William Occam, Peter Apono, Wiclif, and Chaucer flourish.
3	22	1403	67 : 20	Henry V. succeeds his father Henry IV, 1413.
4	1	1425	67 : 42	Constantinople is besieged by Amurath II., the Turkish emperor, 1422.
5	10	1426	67 : 43	Cosmo de Medici recalled from banishment, and rise of that family at Florence, 1434.
6	21	1436	67 : 53	Glass first manufactured in England, 1457. The arts of engraving and etching
7	8	1457	68 : 14	invented, 1459.
8	23	1465	68 : 22	The Cape of Good Hope discovered. Shillings were first coined in England, 1505.
9	18	1488	68 : 45	Edict of Worms proscribing Luther and his adherents, 1521. The pope taken
10	16	1506	69 : 03	prisoner, 1527.
11	45	1522	69 : 19	Huguenots, i. e. 'the allied by oath,' first so called, 1560; massacre of them at Paris, 1572.
12	6	1567	70 : 04	The 'Turks invade and ravage Russia, 1575.
13	47	1573	70 : 10	A British colony established in Virginia, 1614; and an English settlement made at
14	1	1620	70 : 57	Madras, 1620.
15	7	1621	70 : 58	War commenced by England against
16	16	1628	71 : 05	France in favor of distressed French protestants, 1627.

talents; and the people of the empire being roused by the hope of rank and nobility, the human intellect at once rose above mediocrity.' At this time they had fire-chariots, fire umbrellas, &c.

Again the historian says: 'In the 3d year of Keätsing, people came in foreign vessels to Macao, and affirmed that, having encountered a gale of wind, their ships were leaky: it was desired, that Macao, on the coast, might be allowed them to dry their goods.' Hence originated the foreign settlement.

## 28. 大清朝 TA TSING CHAOU.

The Names of the Sovereigns, or Meaou Haou.		Kwö Haou.
1	肇祖原皇帝	Shaoutsoo Yuen hwangte.
2	興祖直皇帝	Hingtsoo Cheih hwangte.
3	景祖翼皇帝	Kingtsoo Yeh hwangte.
4	顯祖宣皇帝	Heentsoo Seuén hwangte.
5	太祖高皇帝	Taetsoo Kaou hwangte.
6	太宗文皇帝	Taetsung Mán hwangte.
7	世祖章皇帝	Shetsoo Chang hwangte.
8	聖祖仁皇帝	Shingtsoo Jin hwangte.
9	世宗憲皇帝	Shetsung Heén hwangte.
10	高宗純皇帝	Kaoutsung Shun hwangte.
11	仁宗睿皇帝	Jintsung Juy hwangte.
12	<i>(The reigning monarch.)</i>	
		<i>N. B. These were mere chieftains, without national titles.</i> 天命 Teénming. <i>Treason</i> 天聰 Teentsung. 崇德 Tsungtih. 順治 Shunche. 康熙 Kanghe. 雍正 Yungching. 乾隆 Keénlung. 嘉慶 Keäkíng. 道光 Taoukwang.

## Recapitulation.

1.	The three August Sovereigns	reigned	81,600	years.
2.	The five Sovereigns	reigned	647	yrs., commencing B. C. 2852
3.	The Heá dynasty	reigned	439	" " 2205
4.	The Shang dynasty	reigned	644	" " 1766
5.	The Chow dynasty	reigned	873	" " 1122
6.	The Tsin dynasty	reigned	3	" " 249
7.	The After Tsin dynasty	reigned	44	" " 246
8.	The Han dynasty	reigned	226	" " 202
9.	The Eastern Han dynasty	reigned	196	" " A. D. 25
10.	The After Han dynasty	reigned	44	" " 221
11.	The Tsin dynasty	reigned	52	" " 265
12.	The Eastern Tsin dynasty	reigned	103	" " 317
13.	The Northern Sung dynasty	reigned	59	" " 420
14.	The Tse dynasty	reigned	23	" " 479
15.	The Leáng dynasty	reigned	55	" " 502
16.	The Chin dynasty	reigned	32	" " 557

## 28. THE GREAT TSING DYNASTY.

No.	Reign.	A. D.	Year of Cycle.	Cotemporary Events.
1				N. B. The reigning family feign to derive their origin from the gods: it is believed, however, that the nation was formed of Tongouse tribes, situated on the banks of the Amour, north of Corea; and during comparatively very modern times.
2				
3				
4		1583		
5	{	1616		
		1627		
6		1636		
7	18	1644	71 : 21	
8	61	1662	71 : 39	
9	13	1723	72 : 40	
10	60	1736	72 : 53	
11	25	1796	73 : 53	
12		1821	74 : 18	

17.	The Suy dynasty	reigned 31 yrs., commencing A. D.	589
18.	The Tang dynasty	reigned 287 "	620
19.	The After Leäng dynasty	reigned 16 "	907
20.	The After Tang dynasty	reigned 13 "	923
21.	The After Tsin dynasty	reigned 11 "	936
22.	The After Han dynasty	reigned 4 "	947
23.	The After Chow dynasty	reigned 9 "	951
24.	The Sung dynasty	reigned 157 "	960
25.	The Southern Sung dynasty	reigned 153 "	1127
26.	The Yuen dynas'y	reigned 88 "	1280
27.	The Ming dynasty	reigned 276 "	1368
28.	The Ta Tsing dynasty	has reigned 196 "	1644

The whole number of sovereigns in the foregoing lists, exclusive of the mythological line, is 243.

The number of years—excluding the reign of the three august sovereigns—is 4692, which gives to each dynasty a fraction more than 173 years; and to each sovereign a period of little more than 19 years.

ART. II. *Notices of Japan, No. VII.: recent attempts by foreigners to open relations with Japan; by Americans; by Russians; and by English.\**

WHEN Christianity was finally extirpated throughout Japan, and the remnant of the European trade committed to the Dutch factory at Dezima, the resolute seclusion of the insular empire was long respected and left undisturbed by other nations. The slight attempt made by the English under Charles II., which the Dutch foiled by proclaiming the English queen to be a Portuguese princess, can hardly be called an exception.

This abstinence from any endeavors to transgress the prohibitory laws of Japan allowed the strong feelings in which they originated to die away; and towards the close of the last century, the continuance of the system appears to have proceeded rather from indifference to foreign trade and respect for existing customs, than from hatred or fear. Whilst the public mind of Japan remained in this easy state, although no trade, nor unnecessary intercourse with foreigners, was permitted, foreign ships in distress for provisions or other necessaries, were freely suffered to approach the coast, and their wants were cheerfully relieved. Captain Broughton,† when exploring the Japanese seas in the years 1795-6-7, was, perhaps,

\* [Several papers on foreign intercourse with Japan have already appeared in the pages of the Repository; see Vols. VI and VII. In this paper, some things are repeated that are found in those articles, but much that is here given concerning Russian and American intercourse has not been before related, and we retain it in the series.]

† [Capt. Broughton published an account of his cruise in the Japanese waters in 1804, in a small quarto of 393 pages. Speaking of the conduct of the Japanese towards him and his ship, he says; "The same unremitted jealousy of foreigners seems to have pervaded every place in those seas where the Providence touched at; and although the desires of the crew for wood and water were readily complied with, yet any wish of exploring the interior of the country, or of gaining a more perfect knowledge of its government, produce, and manners, was invariably and pertinaciously resisted." The Providence was a strongly built ship of 400 tons. After taking her departure from Oahu in 1796, she made a cruise north of Nippon, and in the spring of the next year anchored at Macao. Here, her enterprising commander having purchased a tender, left in April for the same seas, and on 17th of May, he was unfortunately wrecked on a reef at the north of Typinsan, one of the Madjicosima (or more correctly Hachi kosima, the Eight islets), a group of small islands between Lewchew and Formosa. The tender now proved to be of great service, and by the kind assistance of the natives of the group, who from his account are much like the Lewchewans in dress, language, and appearance, he was able to provision her and return to Macao in June. Having discharged some of his crew, captain Broughton planned a continuation of his cruise in the tender, notwithstanding she was only 87 tons, and, as he adds, "inadequate in many respects. But still there was some prospect of acquiring geographical knowledge of the Tartarean and Corean coasts; and I was unwilling, even under the existing circumstances, not to use every endeavor to the utmost of my power, that could tend to the improvement of science by the exploration of unknown parts." With these wishes, so characteristic of British navigators, and seconded by his officers, he left for the Japanese seas; he touched at Lewchew, Endermo harbor in Yesso or Insu, Matsunai, Tsus sima, Chosan in Corea, and Quelpaert I.; and returned to Macao in Nov. 1797. The volume contains but little else than nautical observations and remarks, which may be one reason why it has since its publication been so little spoken of or quoted.]

the last English sailor who thus benefited by unsuspecting Japanese hospitality.\* Since that period, attempts have been made and accidents have happened, the effects of which are represented by the Dutch to have been the revival of their alienation from foreigners in all its original inveteracy. Siebold, however, rather questions this resuscitation; and thinks, that if it did take place, the feeling has again died away.

The first aggression upon the Japanese prohibitory code was made by the Americans, and originated in the war between England and Holland, during the subjection of the latter to France. It has already been intimated,† that the Dutch authorities at Batavia, when they durst not expose their own merchantmen to capture by British cruisers in the Indian seas, engaged neutrals to carry on their trade with Japan. The first North-American ship thus hired was the *Eliza* of New York, captain Stewart, in 1797; and her appearance at once aroused Japanese suspicion.‡

A vessel, bearing the Dutch flag, but of which the crew spoke English, not Dutch, was an anomaly that struck the Nagasaki authorities with consternation. It cost the president of the factory some trouble to convince the governor of Nagasaki that these English were not the real English, but English living in a distant country, and governed by a different king. All this, however, even when believed, was of no avail; the main point was, to prove that the Americans had nothing to do with the trade, being only employed by the Dutch as carriers, on account of the war. The governor was at length satisfied that the American was no interloper, the employment of neutrals being, under existing circumstances, unavoidable; and he consented to consider the *Eliza* as a Dutch ship.

Upon his second voyage, the following year, captain Stewart met with the accident mentioned in the last paper; and it seems not unlikely that his increased intercourse with the Japanese, during the attempts to raise his ship and her repairs, gave birth to his project of establishing a connection with them, independent of his employers, the Dutch. His scheme and his measures do not, however, very distinctly appear in Doeff's narrative, either because the Dutch factory president is perplexed by his eagerness to identify them with English incroachment, or because the successful foiling of captain Stewart's hopes prevented the clear development of his intended proceedings.

When repaired and reloaded, the *Eliza* sailed, but was dismayed in a storm, and returned again to refit. All this occasioned such delay, that the American substitute for the Dutchman of 1799 arrived, and had nearly completed her loading for Batavia, when captain Stewart was at length ready to prosecute the voyage that should have been completed in the preceding year, 1798. For his consort he obstinately refused to wait, and sailed early in November, 1799. The following year capt. Stewart again made his appearance, but in a different vessel and under a different character. He had still not reached Batavia, and told a piteous

\* [So far as merely supplying the necessary wants of distressed mariners who may be wrecked on their shores, we are inclined to think the Japanese are as kind now as they have ever been; that is, they would feed and clothe such persons, and get them sent out of the country as soon as possible. When the *Morrison* was at Satsuma, the Japanese on board were told that three sailors from a foreign ship had some years before been sent to Nagasaki. Capt. Gordon in the *Brothers* (see *Chi. Rep.*, Vol. VII., page 589) was not treated at all inhospitably.]

† No. VI. page 82.

‡ Doeff.

tale of shipwreck, of the loss of his own all, as well as of his whole Dutch cargo, ending with his having been kindly enabled by a friend at Manila to buy and freight the brig, in which he was now come for the purpose of discharging, by the sale of her cargo, his own property, his debt to the Dutch factory, incurred on account of the Eliza's repairs.

But in the interval, an able and energetic president had succeeded to a very inefficient one. Heer Wardenaar saw, in this visit of the American, an insidious attempt to gain a commercial footing, for himself individually, if not for his country, at Nagasaki; and his suspicions of the veracity of Capt. Stewart's story were further awakened by the recognition in the Manila brig of some articles that had belonged to the Eliza, from the wreck of which it was averred that nothing whatever had been saved. He took his measures accordingly. He caused captain Stewart's cargo to be sold in the usual manner, and his debts to be paid from the proceeds; but he procured no return cargo for the brig, and sent the captain in the Dutch ships of that year to Batavia, to be there tried for the loss of the Eliza's cargo.

Pending the investigation of his conduct at Batavia, Capt. Stewart made his escape from the Dutch settlement, and for a year or two was not heard of. But in 1803, he again appeared in Nagasaki bay, this time more openly declaring his purpose. He now presented himself under the American flag, brought a cargo, avowedly American property, from Bengal and Canton, and solicited permission to trade, as also to supply himself with fresh water and with oil. The first request was positively refused, the second granted; and when his wants were gratuitously supplied, he was compelled to depart. Captain Stewart now gave up his interloping scheme as hopeless; he returned no more, and the only American ship subsequently mentioned is one in 1807, which professedly in distress between Canton and the western coast of America, prayed for wood and water, with which, at Doeff's solicitation, she was supplied, and, as Capt. Stewart had been, gratuitously. Whether she was really in distress, or was thus prevented from endeavoring to trade, the factory did not ascertain.

One very recent attempt of a mixed commercial and missionary character has, however, been made by American merchants from Macao. A vessel, with a missionary at once clerical and medical, and that able oriental linguist, the Rev. C. Gutzlaff, sailed from Macao in July, 1837, professedly to carry home some shipwrecked Japanese sailors. She steered for the bay of Yedo, and after a short intercourse with boats which the missionaries thought promising, the ship was fired upon. She made her escape to sea, and next anchored in the bay of Kagosima, in the principality of Satsuma, where she experienced a precisely similar repulse. And now, indignant at what the reverend physician, Dr. Parker in his Narrative, calls the treachery of the Japanese, the missionary adventurers determined to return to Macao, without visiting the only port—to wit, Nagasaki—where they had a chance of being permitted even to land their Japanese *protégés*. Whether this blunder or omission were the consequence of ignorance, or of their ascribing to Dutch intrigue the uniform repulse of all their predecessors, does not appear. The shipwrecked Japanese accompanied them back to Macao.

The next foreign attempts to be noticed were made by the Russians; and it almost looks as if they had once a chance of success. But if it were so, the opportunity was not seized by the forelock, and it never recurred.



During the reign of Catherine II., a Japanese vessel was wrecked on the coast of Siberia, and the empress ordered such of the crew as had been saved to be conveyed home. A Russian ship accordingly landed the rescued Japanese at Matsmai in 1792, and the captain, Adam Laxmann, made overtures respecting trade. He was formally thanked for bringing home the shipwrecked sailors, and permitted to repair to Nagasaki, there to negotiate with the proper authorities upon his commercial propositions. He was further informed that at Nagasaki alone could foreigners be admitted, and if the Russians ever again landed elsewhere, even to bring home shipwrecked Japanese, they would be made prisoners.

Capt. Laxmann did not go to Nagasaki, and the attention of the empress being probably withdrawn from so small a matter as trade with Japan by the engrossing character of European politics at that moment, the opening was neglected. It must be stated, however, that Dr. Von Siebold doubts of there having been any real opening. He ascribes the implied possibility of the Russian overtures for trade being entertained at Nagasaki, to the prince of Matsmai, or his secretary, feeling that the town was in no condition to sustain a conflict with a man-of-war, and being consequently anxious to get amicably rid of the Russian visitor.

In 1804, exertions were made to repair this omission. A Russian man-of-war appeared in Nagasaki bay, conveying count Resanoff, ambassador from the czar to the *siogoun*, and empowered to negotiate a treaty of friendship and commerce between Russia and Japan. The count brought with him official Dutch recommendations to the president of the factory, who had previously received advices upon the subject of the embassy, and recommendations from Batavia. These Heer Doeff had communicated to the governor, so that the constituted authorities of Nagasaki were not altogether unprepared for the ambassador's arrival.

It was on the 7th of October\* that the Russian vessel was reported to be off the mouth of the bay. The usual commission was sent out to visit her and receive her arms in deposit; and upon this occasion, in compliment to the ambassador, the president was requested to accompany the deputation in person. Even at this first meeting the dissensions between the Russian and Japanese dignitaries began. The commissioners, regarding themselves as the representatives of the *siogoun*, required, as usual, that the marks of respect due to his person should be paid to themselves; whilst the ambassador deemed it inconsistent with either his individual or his official rank to humble himself before the deputies of a provincial governor.† The next dispute related to the arms, which Resanoff positively refused to surrender, this quarrel turning, like the former, upon the point of honor,

\* Doeff.

† Upon the subject of this representation of the *siogoun's* person, a difficulty that occurred with the Koreans, and was settled during Doeff's presidentship, may be mentioned. The king of Corea sends an embassy to pay a sort of homage to every new *siogoun* upon his accession. They formerly repaired to Yedo for that purpose, but upon the accession of the present monarch, the Corean embassy was refused permission to visit the capital, and required to do homage to the prince of Tsu-sima, the immediate superior of Corea, who has a garrison upon the peninsula. This the Corean refused as a degradation, claiming admission at Yedo; and the dispute remained for years unsettled, the homage unpaid. At length, the prince of Kokura, grand treasurer of Japan, and the grand accountant (probable the Japanese chancellor of the exchequer), were sent as representatives of the *siogoun*, to Tsu-sima, to receive the Corean homage; and to this representation of majesty the embassy were content to pay it. The deputation from Yedo visited Doeff at Dezima upon their return to court.

not of safety, as he readily suffered the ammunition to be landed and held by the Japanese.

President Doeff avers, that it was solely owing to his good offices and personal influence with the governor, that the ship, thus imperfectly disarmed, was permitted to enter the harbor, and take up a secure anchorage, there to await the answer from Yedo, not as to the future opening of negotiations, but as to the present ceremonial. This single evening the Dutchmen were indulged in spending cheerfully in European society. But the next day a suspicion seems to have arisen of possible confederacy between the two sets of foreigners, however manifestly opposed their interests, and they were never again allowed to exchange a word. They contrived, however, to correspond in French, through the medium of the interpreters, always, ready apparently to favor the violation of the rigid code: the way, indeed, in which excessive rigidity is in most cases usefully though illegally compensated.

The jealousy of combination between the Dutch and Russians went so far, that the annual ship, this year really Dutch, and then in course of loading, was removed from her wonted berth to a distant station, and when she set sail, the captain and crew were forbidden to answer the kindly greetings and farewell of the Russians. The Dutch captain durst only wave his hat in reply, and this want of politeness seems to have given great offense to the courteous Muscovites, who imputed it to mercantile ill-will.

Meanwhile, the Russian ambassador earnestly solicited permission to land, and Capt. Krusenstern, the commander of the ship, as earnestly desired leave to repair his vessel. These requests, being contrary to law, required a reference to Yedo. But Nagasaki now witnessed an unprecedented phenomenon—the simultaneous presence of the two governors: the relief governor having arrived, and the relieved governor fearing to depart at so critical an emergency. Whilst awaiting the orders from Yedo, the colleagues deliberated. They inquired whether the Dutch factory could accommodate the embassy at Dezima, which Doeff, though straitened for room in consequence of a recent fire, agreed to do. But the proposal was not repeated, and the governors next talked of giving the Russians the use of a temple. This idea likewise was abandoned, and finally a fish warehouse, over against Dezima, but at the further extremity of Nagasaki, was selected for the residence of the Russian embassy. It was accordingly cleared out, cleaned, and prepared, for their reception, by inclosing it with palisades, to prevent external communication. These preliminary arrangements being completed, count Resanoff was, about the middle of December, installed with his suite in this strange *hotel d'ambassade*, where the Russian soldiers mounted guard with unloaded muskets. It is said that the court of Yedo decidedly disapproved of this ungentlemanlike treatment, in minor points, of the rejected European embassy. A former *siogoun* had, indeed, beheaded a Portuguese embassy, leaving only enough survivors to carry home the report of their reception, but he had not degraded or insulted them.

All these delays, difficulties, and annoyances, which Doeff ascribes to Resanoff's refusal to give up his guns and perform the *kotow*, were imputed by the Russians to Dutch influence and misrepresentation. This question requires no investigation; of course, the Dutch did not wish the Russian mission success, but underhand efforts were scarcely wanted to insure its failure. The affair was, however,

deemed important even at Yedo, as this is said to have been one of the very few occasions upon which the *siogoun*\* consulted the *mikado*; probably wishing for his sanction of a refusal that might lead to war.

Towards the end of March, a commissioner, who appears to have been a spy of the higher grade, arrived from Yedo with the answer of the *siogoun*, and the Russian ambassador was invited to an audience, at which he should hear it read. The governor requested Doeff to lend his own *norimono* for the conveyance of the ambassador from his warehouse-lodging to the government-house. The other preparations made were directed solely towards preventing the European intruder from acquiring any knowledge of Nagasaki or its inhabitants. The shutters of the windows of all the houses in the streets through which he was to pass were ordered to be closed; the ends of all the streets abutting upon those streets to be boarded up, and every inhabitant, not called by official duty to the procession or the audience, was commanded to remain at home.

A pleasure-boat of the prince of Fizen's conveyed the Russian embassy across the bay to the landing-place, where the Dutch president's sedan awaited the ambassador; a solitary acknowledgment of rank, as his whole suite followed on foot. The next day a second audience was granted, and in consequence of a heavy rain, *cago* were provided for the Russian officers. The answer was a decided refusal, and Doeff was requested to assist the interpreters in translating the Japanese official document into Dutch. He observed that the Russians probably did not understand this language, and offered to make a French version of the paper. But the Japanese, knowing nothing of French, could not have judged whether a translation into that language was correct; a point far more important in their eyes, than such a trifle as the answer being intelligible or not to those to whom it was addressed.

But though the object of the negotiation was peremptorily rejected, the negotiation itself was not yet over. The *siogoun* had rejected the presents offered him from the czar, whereupon count Resanoff naturally declined accepting the Japanese presents sent for himself. This was a point of vital importance to the governor of Nagasaki individually; he had been ordered to make the ambassador accept these presents, and a failure would have left him no alternative; he must have ripped himself up, imitated, most likely, by a reasonable proportion of his subordinate officers. By dint of intreaty, the interpreters, who had by this time picked up a little Russian, prevailed upon Resanoff to accept something; and indeed if they, or Doeff by letter, explained to him the inevitable consequence of his pertinacious refusal, a man of common good-nature could not but yield.

The Japanese, according to custom upon occasion of rejecting overtures, defrayed the expenses of the Russians at Nagasaki, and gratuitously supplied the ship with necessaries at her departure. The bitter reciprocal accusations between the baffled Russian diplomatist and the Dutch president are irrelevant to our object; the more so, perhaps, that Resanoff did not live to hear Doeff's charges against himself, or even to give an account of his mission. But short as was the remainder of his life, it allowed him time to take measures for the gratification of his own anger at his treatment at Nagasaki, which must have determined for a long time, if not permanently, the exclusion of his countrymen from any intercourse with Japan.

\* Fischer.

Instigated by these vindictive feelings, he appears to have resolved upon making Japan feel the wrath of Russia. For this purpose, during his stay in Siberia or Kamtschatka, he directed two officers of the Russian navy, named Chwostoff and Davidoff, then temporarily commanding merchant-vessels trading between the eastern coast of the Russian dominions in Asia and the western coast of North America, to effect a hostile landing upon the most northern Japanese islands, or their dependencies.

It must here be stated that, before this period, the Russians had gradually possessed themselves of the northern Kurile islands, the whole Kurile archipelago having for centuries been esteemed a dependency of the Japanese empire, and more immediately of the prince of Matsmai. Whether this loss of a few islands in a rude and savage state were even known at Yedo, the Dutch factory were of course ignorant; and it seems not unlikely that the prince and his secretary-masters, if they could secure themselves against spies, would deem it expedient to conceal a disaster rather disgraceful than otherwise important.

It was upon Sagalien, one of the southern Kuriles, still belonging to Japan, that Chwostoff and Davidoff, according to Resanoff's orders, landed in the year 1806. This being the most unguarded part of the empire, they were able, unopposed, to plunder several villages, commit great ravages, and carry off many of the natives. On reëmbarking, they left behind them papers in the Russian and French languages, announcing that this was done to teach the Japanese to dread the power of Russia, and to show them the folly of which they had been guilty, in rejecting count Resanoff's friendly overtures.

The Japanese government, provincial and supreme, was utterly confounded at this whole transaction. The governor of Nagasaki, evidently by orders from on high, repeatedly asked the Dutch president's opinion of its object; and the French papers were sent to the factory with a request that Doeff would translate them. Some of the interpreters had gained sufficient Russian during the six months' detention of the embassy to make a sort of translation of the Russian copy; and thus, by comparing the two versions, the council of state would be enabled to judge of the fidelity, as to matter and spirit, of Doeff's.

The only immediate result of this really wanton outrage, was the degradation of the prince of Matsmai. He was judged incapable of protecting his subjects or defending his dominions; for which reasons, the principality of Matsmai was converted into an imperial province, and, with its dependencies, Yezo and the Kuriles, thenceforth committed to an imperial governor.

Four years later, Capt. Golownin was sent in a frigate to explore the Japanese seas, and especially the portion of the Kurile archipelago still belonging to Japan. In the course of a voyage of discovery so likely to offend the feelings of the Japanese, some of Golownin's crew indiscreetly landed upon the Kurile island Eeterpoo—or, according to Siebold's orthography, Jeterop—near a fortress, and they were in danger of being taken; but Golownin persuaded the commandant that the hostile incursion of Chwostoff and Davidoff had been a sheer act of piracy on their part, for which they had been punished—they had been imprisoned, but suffered to escape, and as far as appears, not dismissed the service—and that he himself had only approached the coast because in want of wood and water. A Kurile who spoke Russ, and a Japanese who spoke the Kurile tongue, were Golownin's usual media of conversation. The commandant was satisfied, treated Golownin

hospitably, and gave him a letter to the commandant of another Jetrop fortress, where, the anchorage being safer, wood and water might be more easily shipped.

Golownin made no use of this friendly introduction, but continued for weeks to sail about amongst the islands, exploring, according to his instructions. When at length the wants he had prematurely alleged really pressed, he did not seek the Jetrop harbor recommended to him, but cast anchor in a bay of another yet more southern Kurile island, Kunashir. Here a similar misunderstanding occurred with the commandant of an adjoining fortress, but was not so happily got over. The Japanese officer merely affected to be satisfied till he had lulled Golownin into security; and then, upon his landing without his usual precautions, surprised, overpowered, and made prisoners of him, his officers, and his boat's crew.

The mixture of cruelty and kindness that marked their treatment astonished the Russians, but is easily intelligible to those who have made acquaintance with the Japanese character. The cruelty was deemed essential to their safe custody, and any torture contributing to such an object would be unhesitatingly, as relentlessly, inflicted. The kindness was the genuine offspring of Japanese good-nature, ever prompt to confer favors, grant indulgences, and give pleasure, even at the cost of some personal inconvenience.

Thus the Russians were bound all over with small cords so tightly, as to render them perfectly helpless, as to induce the necessity of their meat and drink being put into their mouths: whilst their legs were allowed just sufficient liberty to enable them to walk. The ends of each man's cord were held by a soldier; and in this state they were driven over land or piled upon one another in boats, when they were to cross the sea. Their complaints that the cords cut into their flesh were totally disregarded, and though the wounds were carefully dressed every night, the cords were neither removed nor slackened; but their guards, who underwent more fatigue than themselves, were always ready to carry them when tired, and seemed to grant with pleasure the frequent requests of the compassionate villagers of both sexes upon their road, to be permitted to give the prisoners a good meal: when the givers stood around, and feeding them like infants, seemed to enjoy the refreshment they afforded. The Russians were moreover constantly assured that they were only bound as Japanese prisoners of their rank would be.

They were finally conveyed to Matsmai, and there kept in prison. After a while, a good house was prepared for their accommodation, where they could be guarded with less annoyance to themselves. The use they made of this indulgence was to attempt an escape, which of course led to their being again committed to the surer custody of a prison. The continued friendship of the governor after this evasion, the success of which must have compelled him to the *hara-kiri* operation—and they were not retaken for some days—is a lively example of the good disposition of the Japanese. So is the behavior of one of their guards, who, though degraded from a soldier to a prison servant, because on duty at the time of their flight, exerted himself unrenitently to procure them comforts. The great topics of Golownin's complaints in prison, where he and his companions were immediately unbound, are want of food and troublesome questions; but this simply means, that the abstemious Japanese could not even conceive the appetite of a Russian sailor, and that the Europeans were above answering questions which, under reversed circumstances, they would gladly have put.

The Japanese government endeavored to profit by the captivity of the Russians, both to instruct and improve the interpreters in that language, and to acquire astronomical science, of which they hoped to learn more from naval officers than from merchants. Amongst the learned men sent from Yedo for this purpose was Doeff's friend, the astronomer Takahaso Sampai, who was likewise, according to the *opperhoofd*, a commissioner appointed to act with the governor of Matsmai. As Golownin, who calls him Teské, and speaks of him with affection, seems unconscious of this branch of his mission, it may be suspected that even the philosopher upon that occasion played the part of *metsuke*, or spy.

Nearly two years from the seizure of Golownin elapsed ere such a disavowal of Chwostoff and Davidoff was obtained from competent Russian authority, as would satisfy the court at Yedo. When the disavowals and explanations were at length admitted, and the prisoners allowed to reëmbark in Golownin's own ship, which had carried on the negotiation between the two empires, the cordial joy and sympathy of the Russians' Japanese friends are described as really affecting. Golownin, upon his departure, was charged with a written document, warning the Russians against further seeking an impossibility, such as permission to trade with Japan. The warning seems to have been respected, as no subsequent attempts with or upon the southern Kuriles are mentioned.

The English attempts at opening a commercial intercourse with Japan are the next and last to be narrated. The first of these was too slight to give offense, and may be briefly dispatched. Soon after Capt. Stewart's last visit to Nagasaki, another strange vessel was reported to be off the bay. She was visited by the accustomed Japanese and Dutch deputation, and announced herself as a British merchantman from Calcutta, sent thither to endeavor to open a commercial intercourse between India and Japan. The cross was omitted in her flag, in compliment to the prejudices of the latter nation. The captain's request for leave to trade was refused, and the ship ordered away.

The next British vessel that visited Japan was the *Phæton*. Her intrusion into the bay of Nagasaki, as has been explained, had no connexion with views of traffic; but its unfortunate result left a hatred of the English name rankling in the hearts of the Japanese, very unpropitious to subsequent amicable or mercantile relations. Various additional measures of precaution were ordered, of which the demand of hostages from every strange sail prior to her entering the bay, as mentioned by Siebold, is one.

The British merchants made no second effort to trade with Japan; but in the year 1811, Batavia was attacked by an English armament, and governor Jansens capitulated for Java and all its dependencies. One of these dependencies the factory at Dezima undoubtedly was, the president, as well as the inferior officers and members, having always been appointed and sent thither by the governor of Batavia for the time being, with whom the *opperhoofd* corresponded, and to whose authority he was always subject. The English governor of Java, sir Stamford Raffles, naturally considered the Japanese factory as part of his government, and in the year 1813, proceeded to enforce his authority in that quarter, and thus effected the transfer of the factory and the trade to England. The measures he took for this purpose were the quietest possible; he dispatched two ships, as the annual traders, having on board a new Dutch *opperhoofd*—now British by allegiance—Heer Cassa, to relieve president Doeff, who had already held his office more

then double the usual time, and two commissioners—one Dutch, Doeff's predecessor and patron, Wardenaar; the other English, Dr. Ainslie—to examine and settle the affairs of the factory.

To the Japanese, these ships upon being visited appeared simply two more Americans, hired by the Dutch; and although to the factory deputation there seemed a something mysterious about them, it was not till Wardenaar landed and explained to the president and the warehouse-master that Holland was no more, the European provinces being incorporated with France, and the foreign colonies surrendered to England, that the state of the case was understood. Neither, indeed, was it properly understood then, for the first of the facts stated Heer Doeff refused to believe, and consequently to acknowledge English authority.

The question between sir Stamford Raffles and Heer Doeff, who was assuredly bound by the act of his superior, governor Jansens, is perhaps somewhat complicated by the English governor, like the Russian ambassador, not having lived to know the charges brought against him. It is one not to be investigated without the examination of official documents, and even then the discussion would be misplaced here, being irrelevant to the peculiarities and nationality of the Japanese. It may suffice to point out the improbability of Heer Doeff's statement, that not only no proofs were given him of the facts alleged, but that none were even sent the following year, although he had grounded his disobedience upon the want of such proofs—even of European newspapers.

Be this as it may, Heer Doeff resolved to remain *opperhoofd*, keeping the factory Dutch, and the trade in his own hands. The animosity against the English, originating in the suicides occasioned by the adventure of the Phaeton, placed power in his hands, and he used it skillfully for his own purposes. He was obliged, however, to seek the aid of the interpreters, as in all underhand proceedings.

Heer Doeff invited the five chief interpreters to Dezima, and in Wardenaar's presence communicated to them that gentleman's statements, his own disbelief of all beyond the conquest of Java by the English, and the fact that the ships then in the harbor were English. The Japanese were confounded at the idea of public vicissitudes foreign to their experience, and terrified at the weight of responsibility impending over the authorities of Nagasaki, who had again been duped into suffering the intrusion of English vessels. Willingly, therefore, did they agree to the scheme by which Doeff proposed to avert such consequences. This was to suppress the whole history of the conquest, and to state that a successor had been sent him, in case the Japanese should object to the further prolongation of his already unwontedly prolonged presidentship; but that the governor of Batavia wished, if not disagreeable to the governor of Nagasaki, to continue him yet a while as *opperhoofd*, that he might profit by a few years of trade, after so many blank seasons. This arranged, Doeff proposed to buy the cargoes of the ships, negotiate their sale and the purchase of return cargoes on his own account with the Japanese, and finally sell the latter to the English commissioners.

The strong representations made by Doeff and the interpreters of the hatred entertained by the Japanese towards the English, of the conflict and bloodshed that must ensue upon revealing the truth, evils they had not been sent there to provoke, induced the intended president, the commissioners, and the captains of the vessels, to submit to Doeff's terms. The stratagem succeeded; the vessels

passed for Americans in the Dutch service, and Doeff remained Dutch president, Dezima alone in the whole world then being in fact Dutch.

Dr. Ainslie, who now visited in Nagasaki, according to Doeff, as an American physician, appears, from the very slight report of his mission given in Sir Stamford Raffles' Memoir, to have experienced great kindness and hospitality, and to have been much pleased with the Japanese character, especially with the treatment of women, and the elegant manners of the ladies. It is to be observed that this report gives the impression of Dr. Ainslie's having been known as an Englishman. Indeed, he positively states that the Japanese spoke to him of his countrymen with respect, averring their conviction that the English would never play a second act of the Russian embassy. But, as before said, this is not the place for discussing the question as mooted between Sir S. Raffles and President Doeff; and the subject may be dismissed with the wish, that the publication of the Recollections of the latter may induce some one who possesses, or has access to the requisite knowledge of the facts to give a British statement of them to the world.

In 1814, Heer Cassa again appeared at Dezima as appointed *opperhoofd*, bringing tidings of the great events of 1813 in Europe, especially of the Dutch insurrection in behalf of the House of Orange, and the consequent prospect of the immediate restoration of the Dutch colonies by England. Sir S. Raffles and Heer Cassa probably expected that this information would remove all Heer Doeff's patriotic objections to follow the fate of his lawful superior, Governor Jansens, and obey orders from Batavia, as of old. But Doeff still professed disbelief, and recurring to the measures of the preceding year, inforced compliance by the same threats then employed. He was now energetically aided by the interpreters, whose lives would be forfeited should their previous complicity be discovered.

This year, however, Heer Cassa was less unprepared for the conflict—he counter-maœuvred; and had he engaged no lady-domestics from the tea-houses, might possibly have triumphed. He gained over two of the confidential interpreters, and negotiated through them, not the disclosure replete with danger to all, but the procuring from the court of Yedo a refusal of Doeff's request for leave to remain. But some of the women in Cassa's service were Doeff's spies; from them he learned what was going forward, and by threatening the interpreters to lay the whole truth, at all hazards, before the governor of Nagasaki, he carried his point, and again sent away his appointed successor. Sir S. Raffles did not apparently think it worth while, under the circumstances, to renew the attempt. He sent no more ships; and as some time elapsed ere a Dutch government was reëstablished and in full action in Java, Heer Doeff paid the price of his triumph in another interval of years without trade, emoluments, or European comforts. It was not till 1817 that Dutch vessels brought him a Dutch appointed successor, Heer Blomhoff.

All that need be added, upon the subject of these attempts, is, that Japan now possesses interpreters understanding English and Russian as well as Dutch, and that, since the year 1830, these interpreters are according to Siebold, stationed at different points all round the external coast, in preparation for the possible approach of any strange ship. It seems something singular that in Dr. Parker's account of his repulse in 1837, these interpreters are not mentioned; unless we are to suppose that they might be present, but finding Mr. Gutzlaff perform their



part, thought it well to conceal their own knowledge of English. If this were so, they might thus discover the missionary scheme, and hence the virulence of the hostile attack, without the vessel having been first ordered away—the usual course.\*

Dr. Siebold speaks of squabbles in his time with English whalers, which necessarily or unnecessarily violated the Japanese harbors. Yet as it appears that some of these very offending whalers have since been supplied with wood and water, it may be hoped that the bitterness of animosity to England has subsided, unless revived by Dr. Parker's missionary views, as it must still and ever be difficult for the Japanese to distinguish between English and Americans.†

\* [The account already given of this voyage in a previous volume (see vol. VI., page 353) obviates the need of any further remarks here as to its objects and doings, but when that article and Dr. Parker's Narrative were both before the writer of this paper, we think the character and intentions of the voyage might have been more fairly stated. It was not a missionary, but a commercial, voyage; and the medical services of the physician with the aid of interpreters, and the bringing back of shipwrecked natives, were made use of to obtain, if possible, an interview with the Japanese authorities, and learn their present feelings regarding a trade. It is indeed something singular, that if the interpreters mentioned by Siebold are stationed along the coast none came on board the Morrison, and the difficulty is most easily removed by concluding that there are none; for how are they to obtain the knowledge of Russian and English, two most difficult languages for foreigners to learn to speak, even with living teachers, while shut up in their own land and having never seen an Englishman, and very seldom a Russian? Even if there are such interpreters, they would have found great difficulty in discovering a 'missionary scheme' which had no existence. In the bay of Yedo, the vessel was fired upon before she came to anchor, or even her national flag could be seen or known; and at Kagosima, she was told that at Nagasaki, there were proper authorities with whom she could treat; and the probable reason of her being fired at was from misunderstanding her intentions in laying at anchor after the officers had declined to receive the men. These very officers expressed the most lively sympathy for their unfortunate countrymen, and regretted that they were forbidden to receive them.]

† [If the Japanese government so sedulously guard their coasts from the approach of foreign ships, and forbid their people from going abroad, the winds which prevail on their coasts are constantly driving their vessels out to sea, and scattering the natives over the face of the earth, thus bringing them in contact with other nations. Last month we had occasion to mention the arrival in Macao of three tempest-tost mariners picked up in the Pacific; and a ship from the Sandwich Islands this month brings an account of the arrival there of seven taken off a wreck in lat. 31° N., and long. 174° E., on the 6th of June, 1840, by captain Cathcart of the whale ship James Lopez; this happened only three days before the rescue of the three men by captain Codman, the two junks being about 200 miles from each other. The seven men were sent to Kamtschatka. In December, 1832, a Japanese junk anchored in the harbor of Waialua in Oahu, which had drifted about in the Pacific almost a year; it had on board only three men, who, after remaining at Honolulu for eighteen months were also sent to Kamtschatka. Besides these two instances, there are the two mentioned in vol. VI. of the Repository, page 209. In 1836, six Japanese were brought to Canton, by the Chinese authorities, who had been wrecked on the island of Hainan; and in 1833, four more were brought to Canton, who were supposed to be Lewchewans. The case mentioned by Siebold in No I. of this series of papers (see vol. IX, page 121,) is another that had like to have proved fatal. The men brought in the Argyle say that two junks left their village last year, which were never heard of afterwards. K'aproth, too, derived much of his knowledge of Japan from shipwrecked men, whom the Russians took up; and we cannot doubt that many more vessels are driven off from the coast which founder, or are never more heard of.]

ART. III. *Illustrations of men and things in China: mode of making walls and walks; a lampoon; a worshiper.*

*Mode of making walls and walks.* The Chinese have a substitute for stone or brick pavements, called by foreigners *chunam*, derived from an Indian word meaning lime, from the use of lime in its composition, and which they call *sha huuy*, or 'sanded lime.' It is made by mixing sifted sand with quicklime in the proportion of about 15 to 1, and thoroughly working them together with a hoe, occasionally sprinkling the heap. It is then thinly spread upon the ground, and beat very solid with a kind of wooden peels, now and then wetting the place to assist the solidification. The materials for walls are the same, but the gravel is rather coarser. In constructing a wall, boards are set within posts on each side of the foundation just the thickness of the intended wall, and the prepared gravel poured in and pounded down solid with long heavy beaters. When full to the top of the boards, additional ones are placed above them, and the process repeated, till by successive increments the wall is done. When thoroughly dry, it is coated with coarse plaster for preservation from rain, and if the coating is well done, the wall becomes in time very hard and stony. Besides the usual mode of laying brick to make the walls of dwellings, either plastered or not, houses are also constructed in the same manner of this sanded lime; but more commonly tiers of bricks are loosely laid in to render it more substantial, and the whole covered with plaster, and whitewashed.

In places where burned bricks are expensive, the people have devised a substitute, viz., large blocks made of disintegrated felspar and lime. Localities often occur in the granitic strata in this region where the felspar predominates, and, by exposure, has disintegrated and fallen down in the form of coarse clay. The workman brings his tools to the place, consisting of a sliding wooden form of the size of his intended bricks, and a long beater. He turns up the clayey felspar, and mixing more or less lime with it as he sees fit, pours the same into the mold, and pounds it in as solid as possible; then opening the frame, he dries the mass in the sun. These blocks are about 14 inches long by 6 square, and sell for \$3 to \$3½ a hundred. Almost all the houses on the island of Hongkong are built of this material, which in dry situations answers well enough to sustain a roof, and shelter the inmates from wind and rain; but when a freshet

flows into a village of such dwellings, it soon causes them to be dissolved,—an event by no means unknown in some seasons.

*A lampoon.* The following satirical piece was written and circulated soon after the riot in Canton, Dec. 12th, 1838, to which the ninth and tenth lines refer. The two persons named in the third and fourth lines were notorious opium dealers, and while holding office were supposed to be screened by gov. Täng, who, from them and others of the inferior magistracy, is charged with having received 'three tens and six,' or 36,000 taels per month for the use of the revenue cutters for purposes of smuggling. It is a pretty close translation.

In truth, there's no luck at all in Canton,  
 For Tingching in governor's hall is found,—  
 Who, of Cheih Shakwang, is the well known patron,  
 And Ta Lulchüh by him rose from the ground.  
 The boats of Two Kwang are privily let,  
 For a monthly sop of three tens and six.  
 Poor Ho Laoukin! he strangled him to death,  
 Because his cash and coin could not suffice;—  
 How was the cross all broken down and lost,  
 And the curtained tent quite overset and tost!  
 He put a tell-tale cangue on Punhoyqua,  
 And squeezed the pelf from uncle Howqua.  
 He scared poor Fung Sühchang almost to death,  
 And Lew Shoolüh had well nigh lost his breath.  
 If we hope for halcyon days of peace to come,  
 Unbutton and dismiss this infamous Täng;  
 For if he stays three years in power,  
 Canton will be just like one hot cauldron.

*A worshiper.* I was walking one day in the environs of Honan, when I came across two respectable elderly matrons worshipping before a small shrine, which, from all appearances, they had themselves placed there among the graves by the wayside. No image was visible, but my attention was arrested by the inscription over the shrine, 求則得矣 *kew tseih tih e*, freely rendered by, 'Ask and ye shall receive.' One of the women was kneeling on the grass, and devoutly praying, while her companion was making ready the paper to burn before the deity. In the streets of Canton, altars are erected, and before some of them, six, ten, twelve, and more, women, are sometimes seen worshipping, lighting incense sticks, kneeling, and endeavoring by repeated throws of the *keën pei*, or divining blocks, to ascertain the answer to their prayers. This worship in the streets is not deemed indecorous, nor does it appear to be done by them to be seen of men.

ART. IV. *Rewards for British ships and British subjects, offered by Eleäng, the lieutenant governor of Canton, in a proclamation, dated February 27th, 1841.*

BOUNTIES have again been offered for British subjects and British ships. Early in the summer of 1840, about the time the expedition arrived in China, the governor of this province issued a proclamation promising large rewards for the capture of English vessels, and for the seizure of British subjects. One or two seizures were made, but no notice seems to have been taken of the proclamation by those against whom it was designed to operate. This second document holds out the promise of still larger rewards, and is apparently attracting no more notice than the first. It is issued, however, under circumstances which fix a very foul stain on the character of the provincial government—none the less foul, because it may have been occasioned by the spirit and letter of the emperor's own commands. The document is chiefly deserving of notice on account of the exhibition it makes of that bad spirit which is so characteristic of the Chinese government, especially in its relation to foreign countries. It was resolved upon, drawn up, and made known in private circles, while ostensibly amicable negotiations were going on with those who were to be its victims—dead or alive. It is not simply a declaration of war, it is a call for hostilities in their worst forms. The emperor's edicts, given at Peking on the 27th January, show unequivocally what line of policy had been fixed upon by the imperial counsels. "There can only remain one course," says the emperor, viz., "to destroy and wipe them clean away, to exterminate and root them out, without remorse." Accordingly he instructs his high officers "to compel these rebellious foreigners to give up their ringleaders, that they may be sent *eneaged* to Peking, to receive the utmost retribution of the laws;" i. e. to be cut into ten thousand pieces, to undergo death in the most ignominious and cruel manner.

Before introducing the proclamation, which we borrow from the Canton Register, a few things must be remarked concerning his excellency, the lieutenant-governor, by whom it is issued. E, or Eleäng, is a Mantchou, and is said to be (as is evidently the case) much under the influence of Liu, to whose measures he adheres, and by whose policy he is guided. His proclamation of rewards is a mere second edition of that issued by Liu. Indeed, since Liu's de-

gradation, Eleäng has been the principal local agent in hastening on that collision which has been so disastrous to the military and naval forces and defenses of this province. To the rational and very pacific policy advanced by the imperial commissioner Keshen, he has been violently opposed, and very likely chief actor in causing his removal and recall to Peking. It is said, and on good authority, that he has charged Keshen with having received bribes from the British plenipotentiary! It is said also, that he compelled Keshen, before giving up the seals of governor, which he was temporarily holding, to affix them to this infamous proclamation,—which he himself had issued, Keshen having declined taking any part in getting up that paper. The following is the translation.

E, lieutenant-governor, &c., issues the following scale of rewards.

1.—If the native traitors can repent of their crimes and quit the service of the (English) foreigners, come before the magistrates and confess, their offenses will be forgiven; and those who are able to seize alive the rebellious foreigners, and bring them before the magistrates, as well as those who offer up the foreigner's heads, will be severally rewarded according to the following scale.

2.—On the capture of one of the line-of-battle ships, the ship and guns will be confiscated, but all that the ship contains, as clothes, goods and money, shall be the reward of the captors, with an additional reward of \$100,000; those who burn, or break to pieces, or bore holes through a line-of-battle ship's bottom, so that she sinks, upon the facts being substantiated, shall be rewarded with \$30,000; for ships of the second and third class the rewards will be proportionally decreased.

3.—The capture of one of the large steamers shall be rewarded with \$50,000, for the smaller, one half.

Those among the brave who are foremost in seizing men and ships, and who distinguish themselves by their daring courage, besides receiving the above pecuniary rewards, shall have buttons (official rank) conferred on them, and be reported for appointments in the public service.

4.—Fifty thousand dollars shall given to those who seize either Elliot, Morrison, or Bremer, alive; and those who bring either of their heads—on the facts being ascertained—shall get \$30,000.

5.—Ten thousand dollars shall given to those who seize an officer alive, and \$5000 for each officer's head.

6.—Five hundred dollars shall be given for every Englishman seized alive; if any are killed and their heads brought in, three hundred dollars will be given.

7.—One hundred dollars will be given for every sipahe or lascar taken alive, and fifty for their heads.

8.—Those among you who, in their efforts to seize the English rebels, may lose their lives, on examination and proof of the facts, a reward of three hundred dollars shall be given to your families.

The foreigners of every other country are respectful and obedient, and do not like the English cause commotions; it is not permitted to seize and annoy them—thus will the good and virtuous remain in tranquillity. (February 27.)

ART. V. *Progress of the war; battle of the Bogue and destruction of the forts there and on the river up to Canton; armistice and arrangements for trade agreed on.*

IN our last number, we briefly summed up the proceedings of the expedition to China, from the time of its arrival on the coasts in June last, to the breaking off of negotiations, resumption of hostilities, and taking of the Bogue forts, on the 26th of Feb. The details of the battle at the Bogue we were then unable to give. That omission we now supply, by insertion of the following extract from a communication made to our cotemporary of the Canton Press. After particularizing the opening of hostilities, on the expiry of the time allowed for the conclusion by Keshen of the treaty arranged with him,—our cotemporary's correspondent thus proceeds: in his narrative, we have ventured to make a few changes and omissions.

“Owing to the calmness of the weather, the progress of the fleet was very tedious; the steamers here came into requisition, and the forces now assembled consisted of the following vessels:—Calliope, Samarang, Herald, Alligator, Sulphur, and steamer Nemesis, forming the advanced squadron, which arrived at the Bogue on the 19th; the Wellesley, Blenheim, Melville, Druid, Modeste, and steamers Queen and Madagascar, which arrived between the 23d and 25th, with the transports Sophia, Minerva, Thetis, Eagle.

“During the whole of the 25th, the note of preparation for the approaching struggle was sounded through the fleet. In the forenoon a landing was effected on South Wangtong, of three howitzers, and about 150 men of the 37th M. N. I., with parties of the royal and Madras Artillery, under the superintendence of sir Le Fleming Senhouse. The landing was remarkably well managed; the Nemesis, having towed the troop-boats ashore, took up a snug berth, nearly shut in from the fire of Anunghoy and the fort on the western side of the river, backed out, and gave it to Anunghoy with her bow-gun, and to the western fort with her stern. Some of the shot from these forts fell pretty near her; from North Wangtong the Chinese could make nothing of it, their shot falling a long way outside of her. The position taken by the landing party was perfectly covered from the fire of the Chinese. It is singular, that with all the care with which they appear to have fortified and protected North Wangtong, they should not have seen how easily a landing could be effected on South Wangtong, without being exposed to their fire. This was a fatal mistake, for it gave us a position that commanded their stronghold of North Wangtong.

“At daylight on the morning of the memorable 26th, the three howitzers opened—from the sandbag battery, raised during the night by our men on South Wangtong—upon the Chinese fortifications on the northern island. The firing was kept up with spirit, and the shells told with great precision, for the buildings and wooden huts, under the walls of the custom-house fort, were perceived to be on fire, and were soon demolished. The shells and rockets must have made considerable havoc in a large encampment, stretching from the fort on the west end of the island, behind the round fort on

the hill, towards the upper custom-house fort.\* The whole defenses of North Wangtung were very strong, and exceedingly well covered and protected by sand-bag batteries, most regularly and neatly made, and had they been bravely served, would have cost a severe struggle, and the blood of many a gallant fellow, before them.

"It was arranged that a combined and simultaneous attack should be made on all the Bogue forts, shortly after daylight on the morning of the 26th, but owing to its falling calm, with a strong ebb-tide, it was found impracticable, some of the ships that weighed being obliged to bring to again, and wait for the flood-tide to serve. About 11 o'clock A. M. the *Blenheim* was seen under weigh, bearing down for the great Anunghoy fort, accompanied by the *Queen* steamer, with three rocket boats, keeping a little away into Anson's bay, and followed by the *Melville* about one mile distant. The ships for the attack of Wangtung were also on the move. It was nearly calm, and the ships dropped down very slowly: the suspense became oppressive; it was with breathless interest we watched the majestic gliding of the ships slowly to their work of destruction; not a sound breaking the ominous stillness that hung over the waters. The hills above Anunghoy, and stretching far away inland, were covered with large bodies of the enemy, posted at commanding points, covered by sand-bag batteries. On the opposite side of the river, along the ridge of the Tanan hills, the enemy also were seen in great strength.

"The *Queen* steamer commenced the action, firing the first shot. The Chinese replied promptly from the strong sand-batteries lately raised towards Anson's bay, and the lower Anunghoy fort. The *Blenheim* coolly dropped down, without returning a shot to the brisk fire opened on her, till within 600 yards of Anunghoy, when she brought to, clewed all up, and opened her broadside. The *Melville* followed about 10 minutes later in the same gallant style, and took up an admirable position about 400 yards off the fort, a short way ahead of the *Blenheim*. Like the *Blenheim* she did not fire a shot till she had brought to, then she gave her starboard broadside in quick succession. Her firing was splendid, and did considerable damage to the fort. The *Blenheim's* fire was directed more against the sand batteries than against the people at the guns in the fort. The practice of the *Queen* and the rocket-boats deserves the greatest praise. During the heat of the action, a boat broke adrift from the *Melville*, and drifted close in under the guns of Anunghoy. A boat was dispatched to bring her back, which was effected in cool and gallant style without loss. After a few broadsides, the dragon hearted Tartars were seen flying out of the fort in great numbers, up the hill at the back of it, and around its base towards Anson's bay. Sir Le F. Senhouse then landed with about 300 men, consisting of the *Blenheim* and *Melville's* marines and blue jackets, and carried the forts, sweeping them clean from one end to the other. The British jack was hoisted, and the famed Anunghoy forts were in our possession at half-past one o'clock. The loss of the Chinese at this point was not so severe as one would have thought from the heavy broadsides of the 74s. They only lost about 20 killed, amongst whom were two officers, one of whom was a fine stout elderly man, lying near the officer-house, situated in the centre of the lower Anunghoy fort, with a bayonet wound in the right breast. By some he was supposed to be Kwan; one or two low officers were taken prisoners, but, after being taken

\* To render clear what is here meant, it should be observed that North Wangtung was strongly protected by a notable fortification on the eastern side, near which was the custom-house, by a good and new battery, à fleur de d'eau on the west side, commanded by a little old crumbling hill fort, and by recently erected batteries of earth and sand, on the northern and southern sides. In the centre of all these was the encampment referred to.

on board of the ships, were let go. On our side not a single casualty occurred. The rigging and spars of the ships were a good deal cut up, a few shot also hulled them. Two hundred and five guns were taken, spiked, and destroyed. It is almost incredible, considering the heavy fire maintained by the forts on these vessels, that they should have escaped without losing a man.

"Whilst the *Blenheim* and *Melville* were engaging *Anunghoy*, on the eastern side, the *Calliope* proceeded up the other channel, on the western side of *Wangtung* (or *Thwart-the-way*) island, and opened the action at *North Wangtung*, closely followed by the *Samarang*, *Herald*, *Alligator*, the advanced squadron being directed to take up a position, north of the island—while the *Wellesley*, *Druid*, and *Modeste* attacked the western defenses. The continued firing of the fleet and forts, produced a roar, echoed back by the neighboring hills, like incessant peals of thunder, perfectly awful, and formed the grandest spectacle of this memorable day! About 12 o'clock the Chinese fire on *Wangtung* slackened, and the *Nemesis* was seen towing the troops to the landing place, close to the fort on the western end of *North Wangtung*. The landing was soon effected, the gallant major *Pratt* leading, with detachments of the 26th and 49th, in two boats, under major *Johnson*, closely followed by the marines under captain *Ellis*, the 37th M. N. I. under captain *Duff*, and the *Bengal Volunteers* under captain *Mee*. The force pushed rapidly up the ascent, passing in the rear of the first battery, and to the top of a steep hill. The fort here was expected to cost us a severe struggle and great loss to take, which it certainly would have done, had it been held by brave men. It was carried in splendid style, major *Johnson*, closely followed by captain *Moorhead*, leading the escalading party. The Chinese were driven out with considerable slaughter, and fled down the hill toward the custom-house fort, closely pressed by our force. It was an animating and cheering sight to see our brave fellows pursuing the enemy; but it was with feelings not unaccompanied by pity that I saw the poor flying wretches shot down. The whole of our force now pressed quickly on to the custom-house fort, and formed under the walls, opening a sharp fire of musketry on them. A few minutes more saw the British flag hoisted on the lower custom-house fort, which was greeted with cheers from the transports. Thus *Wangtung* was in our possession. The detachment for the service of the engineer department was furnished by the seamen of *H. M. S. Wellesley*, under command of lieutenant *Birdwood*, Madras engineer.

"The loss of the Chinese on *North Wangtung* amounted to about 250 killed and 100 wounded; above 1000 were made prisoners in the custom-house fort, all of them excepting about 100, who were kept to bury the dead, were landed and set at liberty on the western side of the river.

"Whilst the vessels were dropping down to engage the forts, 4 boats were observed to leave the island, and stand away for *Tiger* island, the Chinese from the upper custom-house fort opening a fire upon them, but without effect. It was afterwards ascertained, that these boats contained most of the officers and their immediate followers, who fled panic-struck the moment they saw our ships under weigh, taking, it has been supposed, the base and cruel precaution of barring the gates, to prevent their countrymen from following their example.

"About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the *Nemesis*, having in tow several boats filled with the *Wellesley's* marines, proceeded to occupy the fort on the western shore under the *Tanan* hills. This fort had been previously silenced by the admirable firing of the *Wellesley*. The troops effected a landing without difficulty, the *Nemesis* throwing an occasional shot or two to keep the Chinese in play. The force proceeded up the hills and dispersed the Chi-



nese, and destroyed and fired their encampments. The fire blazed long after dark, and formed a grand closing spectacle to this eventful day's work. The blaze must have been seen for miles off, and told the sad tale to the Chinese of the fall of the Bogue forts. It burned in a circle of nearly two miles, casting a strong glare over the heavens and waters of the Bogue, forming, as it were, a vast illumination in commemoration of our triumph over the black-haired race of Han! I did not hear the number of Chinese killed in this fort stated; they lost 30 guns. All the fortifications, those on Wangtong excepted, are now being dismantled and leveled."

On the morning of the 27th, the advanced squadron, under captain Herbert, consisting at this time of the Calliope, Herald, Alligator, Sulphur, and Modeste, (the Samarang having been sent to lie in Macao Roads, where the Hyacinth had previously remained,) proceeded up the river, with the steamers Nemesis and Madagascar. In the evening was issued the following.

*Circular to Her Majesty's Subjects.*

A Chinese force of upwards of 2000 troops of *élite* (strongly entrenched on the left bank of the river at this point, and defended by upwards of 100 pieces of artillery), was entirely routed this afternoon, after an obstinate resistance, attended with great loss of life. The cannons were rendered unserviceable, the encampment and ammunition destroyed, and the late British ship Cambridge blown up, she having previously taken part in the action from a position close to the opposite side of a raft reaching across the river from the west of the entrenched camp. This signal service was achieved by an advanced squadron, consisting of the vessels named in the margin, under the command of captain Herbert of H. M.'s ship Calliope. The casualties on the side of H. M.'s forces have been inconsiderable, but are not yet accurately ascertained.

H. M.'s ship Calliope, at anchor off Brunswick Rock,

Whampoa Reach, 27th February, 1841, 9 P. M.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Vessels engaged: Calliope, Herald, Alligator, Modeste, Nemesis, Madagascar.

We have been informed, by an eye-witness, that two of the Chinese officers fell on the bayonet of the marines. When driven to the rear of their entrenched camp, some of the soldiers stood like men, fighting hand to hand. About 200 fell; and it was supposed that the chief officer in command was among that number, he having recently arrived from Hoonan. The steamers received a few shot, one grazing the top of the steam condenser of the Nemesis.

On Monday, 1st March, the raft that had been built across the river near the above-named fort, was taken away, and the ships proceeded. The taking of the next fort was thus announced.

*Circular to Her Majesty's Subjects.*

Whampoa Reach, 3d March, 1841.

A masked battery (situated on the N. E. end of Whampoa island) fired upon H. M.'s ship Sulphur and a division of boats yesterday morning, and was gallantly carried by the boats' crews. The advanced squadron, consisting of the ships mentioned in the margin, is at anchor off Howqua's Folly, and that place is occupied by H. M.'s forces. H. M.'s plenipotentiary was this day visited by the *Kwangchow foo*, under a flag of truce, and there is a suspension of hostilities.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Ships in advance: Herald, Alligator, Sulphur, Modeste, and two sail of transports.

About twenty Chinese were killed here, and twenty-three guns destroyed. The Pylades from Chusan, Starling, transports, &c., joined the advanced squadron in the afternoon.

Sir Hugh Gough, major-general and commander-in-chief of the land forces, arrived on the 2d.

The several circulars and notices which follow bring down the narrative to the close of the month.

*Circular to Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects.*

The armistice granted to the enemy having expired yesterday morning, at 11 A. M., the works in immediate advance of Howqua's Fort were occupied. The accompanying proclamation was then issued to the people of Canton.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, H. M.'s Plenipotentiary

On board H. M. S. Calliope, Whampoa Reach, 7th March, 1841.

*By Charles Elliot, Esq., &c., H. M. Plenipotentiary in China,—a Proclamation.*

PEOPLE OF CANTON:

"Your city is spared, because the gracious sovereign of Great Britain has commanded the high English officers to remember, that the good and peaceful people must be tenderly considered. But if the high officers of the celestial court offer the least obstruction to the British forces in their present stations, then it will become necessary to answer force by force, and the city may suffer terrible injury. And if the merchants be prevented from buying and selling freely with the British and foreign merchants, then the whole trade of Canton must immediately be stopped. The high officers of the English nation, have faithfully used their best efforts to prevent the miseries of war: and the responsibility of the actual state of things must rest upon the heads of the bad advisers of the emperor. Further evil consequences can only be prevented by wisdom and moderation on the part of the provincial government.

"Dated off the fort of *Eshance*, near to Canton, the 6th day of March, 1841."

*Circular.*

Macao, 10th March, 1841.

A report has this day reached the undersigned to the effect that the authorities at Canton have granted pilot chops to ships other than British to proceed to Whampoa. The port of Canton, from its entrances to the opposite extreme, being in the military occupation of her majesty's arms, there is no reason to believe that his excellency the commander-in-chief of the naval forces will under present circumstances admit the efficacy of passports or papers granted by the Chinese government; the undersigned, therefore, apprehensive that disappointment may be created, considers it right to give notice that it is highly improbable that ships will be allowed permission to enter the river under any authority other than that of the commander-in-chief. It should also be stated, that a close embargo will very shortly be laid on the city and trade of Canton, unless and until the whole foreign trade proceeds upon a perfectly equal footing.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

*Public Notice.*

Macao, 13th March, 1841.

At the request of his excellency the naval commander-in-chief, notice is hereby given that British and foreign merchant ships will not be permitted to proceed higher than North Wangtung until further notice.

By order of H. M.'s plenipotentiary, EDWARD ELSLIE, Sec., &c.

*Circular to Her Majesty's Subjects.*

H. M. S. Calliope, Whampoa Reach, 15th March, 1841.

The fort in the Macao passage near Canton, which had been considerably strengthened and supported by flanking field works, was carried on the evening of the 13th inst., by the force mentioned in the margin, under the command of captain Herbert, of H. M. ship Calliope; the enemy manifesting more spirit than has been observable since the affair of the 27th ulto. The fort has been since garrisoned and the *Modeste* is at that point. On the morning of the same day, the *Nemesis* with the boats and marines of H. M. ship *Samarang*, and a boat from the H. C.'s steam ship *Atalanta*, proceeded from Macao towards Canton by the Inner Passage. Seven small works or batteries have been carried, 105 pieces of cannon destroyed, and 9 sail of men-of-war junks blown up, between Macao and Tsz-enai; the

chop-house at the last place was burnt down. The briefest notice of this service would be unsuitable, which failed to mention the admirable steadiness and ability displayed by Mr. William H. Hall, R. N., commander of the *Nemesis*, in the navigation of that extraordinary vessel. She was moved onwards for some succeeding miles in her own depth of water, and with the breadth of the river so near her own length, that it became necessary on several occasions, to force her bow into the bank and bushes on one side to clear her heel of the dry ground on the opposite. Formidable obstructions to the navigation were removed by the steamer with characteristic energy.

By order. (Signed) EDWARD ELMSLIE, Secretary, &c.

H. M. ships *Modeste*, *Starling*, and the H. Co.'s steamer *Madagascar*; boats of H. M. ships *Blonde*, *Conway*, *Herald*, *Alligator*, *Hyacinth*, *Nimrod*, *Pylades*, and *Cruizer*.

*Circular to Her Majesty's Subjects.*

H. M. cutter *Lonisa*, at anchor off Canton, 19th March, 1841.

A flag of truce having been fired upon from a work on the left bank of the Macao Passage, near this city, on the 16th inst., captain Herbert, in command of the squadron in advance moved forward the ships and vessels named in the margin (*Modeste*, *Algerine*, *Starling*, *Hebe*, *Louisa*, *Nemesis*, *Madagascar*, boats of H. M. ships, *Calliope*, *Blonde*, *Conway*, *Herald*, *Alligator*, *Sulphur*, *Hyacinth*, *Pylades*, *Nimrod*, *Cruizer*, and *Columbine*), and a flotilla of boats under the command of captain Bouchier of H. M. ship *Blonde*, formed into 3 divisions under the immediate charge of commanders Barlow and Clarke and lieutenant Conlson of the *Blonde*, captain Bethune of H. M. ship *Conway* seconding and assisting capt. Bouchier in the general direction of this branch of the service. H. M. S. *Hyacinth* and a division of boats under the command of commander Belcher, seconded by commander Warren, were placed at the south entrance of a branch of the river re-communicating with the main stream at Fatee; this movement being made with the purpose to cut off the retreat of a numerous flotilla which had taken part in the aggression of the 16th inst. The necessary arrangements having been completed, the whole force was moved forward simultaneously yesterday at about noon, carrying in the course of two hours all the works in immediate advance, and before the city (the Dutch Folly inclusive), and taking, sinking, or destroying the enemy's flotilla. The Chinese defended themselves with constancy at the main point of attack, notwithstanding the excellent fire of H. M. S. *Modeste* and the other attacking vessels, some of the people standing to their guns till they were dislodged by the musketry from the seamen and marines. H. M. S. *Herald*, brought over the flats by dint of great care and exertion, entered the reach during the engagement, and the appearance of such a reserve no doubt contributed to the success of the day. These important and admirably conducted operations have placed Canton under the guns of the squadron, and the vessels remain at an anchorage commanding all approaches to the city, from the southern and western branches of the river. The casualties on the side of H. M. forces have been inconsiderable.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

*Circular to Her Majesty's Subjects.*

Canton, Hall of the British Factory, 20th March, 1841.

A suspension of hostilities at Canton in this province has this day been agreed upon between the imperial commissioner Yang and the undersigned. It has further been publicly proclaimed to the people under the seals of the commissioner and of the acting governor of the province, that the trade of the port of Canton is open, and that British and other foreign merchants who may see fit to proceed there for the purposes of lawful commerce shall be duly protected.

No bond will be required by the provincial government, but there will be no objection on the part of the British authorities to the like liabilities for the introduction of prohibited merchandize, or smuggling (duly proved), which would follow such offenses in England, detention of the person or penal consequences of all kind excepted. Pending the final settlement of affairs between the two countries, the undersigned has consented to the payment of the usual port charges and other established duties. Ships of war will remain in the near

neighborhood of the factories for the better protection of Her Majesty's subjects engaged in trade at Canton.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

*Public Notice.*

Notice is hereby given that British and foreign merchant vessels have permission to proceed to Whampoa, all consequences arising from the possible and sudden resumption of hostilities of course remaining at the risk of the parties.

Given on board the Wellesley off Wangtung, 21st March, 1841.

(Signed) J. J. GORDON BREMER, Commodore 1st Class, Commander-in-chief.

*Proclamation to the people of Canton.*

Yang, joint imperial commissioner, a noble of the second order, &c., and E, acting governor of the Two Kwang, &c.,—hereby issue a proclamation, to carry on commercial intercourse as usual, and peacefully to pursue ordinary avocations.

Whereas, upon the 19th of the present month, the English plenipotentiary officially represented, that it was his desire to maintain peace, and he demanded nothing else, but only immediate permission for the trade to be carried on, as usual; and whereas the commercial intercourse enjoyed by various countries is owing to the good pleasure of the celestial court that all should cherish tenderly men from afar: therefore, the English plenipotentiary having so represented, that he demands nothing else but trade only; and the merchant ships of America and other countries having in consequence of the war, suffered detention, so that their cargoes remain unsold, and there is no prospect to them of returning homeward:—a change cannot but be made, commensurably to these circumstances,—permitting them alike to trade, and thus displaying a compassionate regard. While the facts will be duly represented to the throne, these special commands are at the same time issued for the information of all. For this, then, it is proclaimed to all the tradesfolk, soldiers, and people in general, for their full information, that henceforward the merchants of all nations are alike permitted to repair to Whampoa and trade. You will hold intercourse with them, and pass to and fro, as usual; and there shall be no hindrance or obstruction made, nor any trouble created. After the English vessels of war shall be withdrawn, it will yet more be right and seeming, to protect, and carefully to look to and well treat the merchant vessels at Whampoa, and the merchants dwelling at Canton. Let every one tremblingly obey. Oppose not this special proclamation. Taonkwang, 21st year, 2d month, 28th day. (20th March, 1841.)

To the foregoing brief enumeration of engagements and results, our limits allow us at present to add no details. It is worthy of special notice, that, during all these successive engagements, in which the Chinese have lost above 2000 men (counting from the engagement of 7th January, at Chuenpe), there have been killed by their shot, on the side of the English, only one man, a seaman wounded on the 3d of March, and who has since died of his wounds. Three others have been killed, by accidents with guns, and in the destruction of the fortifications of the Bogue. We regret, however, to have to add the death of the master of the Pestonjee Bomanjee, transport, by the hands of the Chinese, at Chusan, since the evacuation of that island. He was sent out with stores, direct from England; and on his arrival at Chusan, finding no part of the force there, he landed to learn the cause, when the party was instantly attacked. He fell, and was supposed killed; some of the boat's crew were wounded, but succeeded in making good their retreat back to the vessel. An attempt was made the next day to take the vessel, but wholly without success.

On the 26th two officers of the Blenheim, proceeding to their ship in Macao Roads, were in company with another British subject, on

board a small cutter, when a dark night and contrary winds compelled them to anchor. About 3 A. M. a Chinese boat ran foul of the cutter, when these three, from alarm of sinking, or some other cause, jumped on board the Chinese boat—described to be a fishing vessel. The boat made off immediately, and nothing has since been learned of the fate of the three persons, thus unfortunately made captives.

---

ART. VI. *Journal of Occurrences: the British expedition; major-general Gough; Keshen's degradation and recall; new commissioners; foreign factories in Canton; return of the shipping to Whampoa and of the foreigners to the city; evacuation of Chusan, release of the prisoners; war between the Cochinchinese and Siamese; renewed declaration of war.*

REFERRING the reader to the preceding article for an account of the progress of the war, we will here briefly describe the situation of the expedition as we now find it, nine months after its arrival. Though no one of its great objects has yet been gained, it does not follow of course that it has been badly conducted, or that no advantages have been secured. By pursuing a pacific line of action, and reducing the demands to the lowest point, an experiment of great value has been made: before all nations the Chinese have now proved themselves to be—what long ago many believed they were—false, faithless, impotent, merciless, hostile to all the world, in a degree far beyond what has generally been supposed. It is now clear,—clear as the sun,—that the Chinese government will yield nothing to, nor keep any faith with, foreign states, except by constraint. Happily this constraint they already begin to feel; and it is devoutly to be wished, that this may be continued on them until they are well established in their right position among the great nations of the earth. We admire the moderation and generosity that have been displayed by the commander-in-chief and those who are with him. Such qualities exhibited in the exercise of overwhelming power are most salutary. Negotiate, treat—with whom and where? . . . Dictation must now become the order of the day. If possible, let there be no more destruction of life, no taking possession of empire; but henceforth, as in other countries, let direct access be had to, and intercourse maintained with, the emperor and his court; and let the foreigner enjoy the same protection and the same immunities here, and be held responsible in the same manner, as is usual among the most favored nations. Such an achievement, good as it may be to the foreigner, will be as life from the dead to the Chinese—it will wake them from the long slumber of ages and put them at once, in a day, on the great march of modern improvement. Let the son of heaven know that he is not above the other potentates of the earth. By the course pursued, notwithstanding any errors that may have been committed, the expedition has gained high vantage ground; and though

small numerically, and late in action, it has given a blow that will shake the empire to its centre. Its commanding attitude, however, must be maintained unwaveringly, till every just right be gained; and until the ratification of new arrangements, for permanent peace, shall have been signed at Peking.

The naval force at present is thus distributed: Wellesley, at the Bogue; Blenheim, in Maaco Roads; Druid, at Hongkong; Calliope, Blonde, Conway, Sulphur, Nimrod, and Columbine, at Whampoa; Alligator, Pylades, and Cruizer, at Howqua's fort, six miles east of Canton; Herald, Hyacinth, Modeste, and Algerine, in Macao Passage, two miles south from Canton; Starling, Young Hebe, and Louisa, passing to and fro; the Atalanta with the advanced squadron; the Nemesis, at Macao. The Melville sailed for England on the 26th, the Samarang on the 29th, and the Madagascar for Calcutta on the 30th inst. The naval commander-in-chief, we hear, will proceed in the Queen to Calcutta this day, the 31st. The land forces and transports are in company, at various points, with the naval.

The arrival of major-general sir Hugh Gough, on the 2d instant, we have already noticed. He is an experienced officer, of high reputation, and comes on, as we understand, from Madras, to command in chief the land forces.

*Keshen*, the late high minister and imperial commissioner, has been degraded, and recalled to Peking, to be put on trial for traitorous conduct towards his master. He left Canton on the 12th.

Of the *new commissioners*, only Yang Fang is known to have arrived. He is an old man of more than 70 years, deaf and doltish; and, instead of exterminating the rebellions at the head of his 30,000 veteran troops, has been compelled to proclaim, on the walls of the city, their admission to Canton, with protection for their persons and property. There is a rumor of Yihshan's arrival.

The *foreign factories* were approached and occupied by British arms on the 18th — just two years from the date of Lin's notable edict demanding the surrender of opium.

The *foreign shipping*, for months past anchored in the Roads off Macao, is proceeding up the river, several sail are already at Whampoa, and a few of the merchants in Canton, with the expectation that business will be immediately resumed.

*Chusan* was evacuated by the British troops, on the 24th ultimo. Some particulars respecting it, and the captivity of Mrs. Noble and others, intended for this article, must be postponed.

Early this year, a stockade belonging to the Cochinchinese on the frontiers of Camboja, was taken by the Siamese. The prisoners were released, on condition they would never again be found in arms against their conquerors.

A paper, purporting to be an imperial edict issued on hearing of the capture of the Bogue forts, has just reached us. The emperor, it appears from this, has sworn that he and such rebellious people as the English shall not stand together under the same heavens. He requires that they be entirely exterminated. For allowing the fall of the forts, he deprives of their rank, but retains in office, all the officers in and of Canton!













